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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 168 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

I DO NOT REGARD MYSELF AS FULLY OUT OF YERAVDA

—MAHATMA GANDHI

Out Of The Gloaming.

The meeting of Trade Unionists and church dignitaries, with the Archbishop of York as President, held in the Commons, decided to ask the India Office for a "clear and effective justification of what had transpired at Meerut."

* * * *

These simple Simons ought to be told that the only justification is the shutting up of Communists for four years followed by long sentences. What more justification do these good people want?

* * * *

"Depression Goes North" says a headline. We should agree, though the reactions have not been as happy as they ought to be. But the Simla skies are overcast with heavy political clouds, and any moment the depression might increase.

* * * *

There is a possibility of the depression developing into a storm over Simla, for the heat has been terrific. The results of the sultry weather on the Simla Gods have been rather depressing, but there is no possibility of any immediate improvement.

* * * *

The Poona journalist who was wantonly arrested by the police, we are told, "was treated like an ordinary thief in the lock-up." Insult added to injury. Not even given the status of a high-class crook.

* * * *

Captain Goering has suppressed a German paper and sent its editor to a Concentration Camp for a change of air for calling General Balbo a "baptised Jew." We do not know whether the insult lies in comparing a Fascist to a Jew, or vice versa.

* * * *

We wonder what he would have done with the editor if he had said that Christ too was a "baptised Jew." To think of worshipping a "baptised Jew" must be the height of blasphemy to the Nazis. But by now He too must have been turned into an Aryan!

* * * *

If necessary the Pope might help Hitler, through the intervention of von Papen, by a simple ceremony, since there is an offensive and defensive alliance between religion and the Nazi bludgeon and pistol.

* * * *

Religion, like the Nazis, can work wonders in these days. And yet the foolish Bolshevists say that religion is the dope of the poor!

* * * *

"Willingdons may came and Willingdons may go and yet India will continue to be a nation, etc.," writes the "F. P. J" desperately. Lord Willingdon does not require to be told that, for he has already gone thrice and returned thrice. He may do it again, so long as there is life and hope.

* * * *

Bori Bunder is greatly concerned over what it calls America's "inflation mania" which it hopes will end rapidly.—for the benefit of British commerce, we suppose. We go further and say it is positively sinful to deflate the pound sterling!

* * * *

Bori Bunder also believes that this "quack remedy" will fail in the case of America. We should believe so, since it failed to give more employment to British workers. But perhaps what is sauce for the British goose is no sauce for the Yankee gander.

* * * *

A weighty pronouncement has been made at Bori Bunder We are told that on the effort put forth by the people of Bengal to turn themselves into C.I.D.'s and help the Andersonian campaign, by going up and down the country in jackboots, a great deal depends.

* * * *

If the people of Bengal can give up their work and take up this more remunerative and adventurous work, they are promised that Government would declare there was no more need for emergency laws. Splendid! Again, what more do the people want, to fill their cup of happiness?

* * * *

But Sir John's is not an ordinary ambition. He is bravely preparing the way for "democracy to which India is rightly aspiring." Great this, isn't it?

* * * *

But since the C. D. movement which is the cause of Terrorism, according to Sir Sammy Hoare, is already and dead and buried, what more do they want?

* * * *

"I hear Solomon Hardupp's shop was burned to the ground last night. They say you could see the fire a long way off."

"Yes, I saw it seven months ago."

I MUST VISIT ASHRAM BEFORE I PRISONMENT

"New Situation Fraught With Grave Danger"

Aney Will Advise Suspension Of Mass Movement For Time Being, Says Gandhiji

POONA, July 18.

Reclining on his cot with his friends seated around him, Gandhiji gave the first press interview since his last fast.

Asked about his immediate programme, he stated that he was going to the Sabarmati Ashram simply for the sake of visiting the people at the Ashram "It would be a matter of regret for me if I did not go to the Ashram before being imprisoned.

Imprisonment is a certainty whether it comes to-day or in a few days."

What do you think of the Viceroy's reply?

In my opinion the Viceregal reply has created a regrettable situation fraught with grave danger. The doctrine laid down in that reply, in my opinion, is altogether new.

I do not know that civilised States have refused to carry on conversations with their rebellious subjects for the sake of peace.

It was also a matter of deep regret that his Excellency should have taken any notice whatsoever of unauthorised press reports of confidential proceedings in answering a simple request for an interview for the promotion of peace. This again, in my opinion, is a dangerous doctrine. I am not aware of heads of States having taken notice of press reports in situations such as this. The duty therefore before self-respecting Indians is perfectly plain I cannot imagine greater degradation or humiliation than for one to deny his faith."

GOVT. DEMAND SURRENDER.

Questioned regarding the exact purpose of the conference Gandhiji said it was an informal conference. Without fear of any contradiction I can say that it was convened solely for the purpose of ascertaining whether Congressmen desired peace or not I would not have been a party to convening this informal conference had I not been in utter ignorance of the situation in the country. It was, therefore, convened for the sake of guiding me. Having found myself outside the jail, naturally, coworkers expected me to advise them regarding the course of action to be adopted. I could give no decisive advice without knowing the state of affairs in the country. The conference therefore was the only method whereby I could do so and I am glad to be able to say to-day that whilst the conference as a whole was not prepared to give up or call off Civil Disobedience, undoubtedly there was every desire to withdraw the movement on honourable terms but the Viceregal telegrams are clear proof of the fact that what the Government desires is not an honourable settlement but a complete and humiliating surrender on the part of the Congress.

NOT FORCED ON CONFERENCE.

I prophesy what has been impossible to-day will be possible to-morrow. When that to-morrow will come I do not know. That it is coming and sooner than men expect is to me as much certainty as fact of my giving this intedview.

Asked whether the majority of Conference favoured withdrawal and the present decision was forced on the Conference Gandhiji said: "It is not right and if it had been right. I would not be guilty of forcing my opinion but I freely admit that there was at the conference a fair body of opinion that favoured complete withdrawal but not in the sense that Government have."

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Asked about the future of Congress policy Gandhiji stated: "Mr. Aney will be issuing a statement and I betray no secret when I say his statement will be found to advise the country to suspend mass movement for the time being. There are causes for this step into which I need not go presently He will also be advising the cessation of all congress organisations and secret methods which alone made their functioning possible."

Proceeding, Gandhiji stated: "The movement remains under suspension up to the end of this month as announced by Mr. Aney for my sake and though the Viceregal refusal has considerably altered the situation, in view of my having regained sufficient strength to do a moderate amount of work and in order to avoid all possibilities of any misunderstanding, it has been decided to continue the suspension."

NO DICTATOR.

Asked if he would be the All India Dictator he said: "I am just now in the role of a humble adviser. I do not regard myself as really fully out of Yerowda. My discharge was due to unforeseen circumstances. I have no desire whatsoever to take undue advantage of that circumstance. I am not going to do any act of civil dis-

(Continued on page 7.)

REVISE SIMLA DECISION

Friends House Meeting Appeals To Premier And Hoare

ANDREWS' CHALLENGE

Viceroy Must Agree To Free And Frank Talks With Mahatma

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 18

A resolution urging the Premier and Sir Samuel Hoare to revise the Viceroy's decision was passed at a meeting at Friends House.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. F. Andrews who said that he was distressed by the refusal of interview to Gandhiji and thought the Viceroy might have agreed to free and frank conversation as Lord Reading did in May, 1921, and Lord Irwin in February 1931.

Mr. Andrews calleged the view that these conversations resulted in nothing helpful and expressed the opinion that it was a fatal error of judgment to refuse to explore possibilities of peace when the issues were so vast.

LADY WILLINGDON AT INDIA HOUSE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 18

The Countess of Willingdon visited India House, was received by Sir Bhupen Mitra and inspected the building.

Heads of Departments were presented to Her Excellency.

WINDING UP PROGRAMME

LONDON, July 18.

The programme for winding up the World Economic Conference before the proposed recess has been drafted.

The Steering Committee has decided to hold the full plenary session of the Economic Commission on 21st July to receive reports of various sub-committees.—

The Monetary Commission will meet on the 24th July for the same purpose and the meeting of the Bureau will be called in the following day.

The public plenary session of the whnole Conference will be held on the 27th July, at which it is expected there will be about eight speakers, including leaders of the main Delegations.

There after the final meeting of Bureau will be held.

Decision with regard ton the reassembly will probably be left to the Bureau which will take action in the light on speeches at the plenary session. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

GRAND INVESTITURE.

LONDON, July 18.

Prince George was invested the Senior Grand Warden in the presence of 9,000 Free Masons, including the Prince Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince Arthur of Connaught at the especial grand lodge Alberthall.

DEMPSEY MARRIES ACTRESS.

ELKO (NEVADA), July 18.

Jack Dempsey and Miss Hannah Williams, actress, were married this morning.—Ieuter.

EDITOR APOLOGISES.

BERLIN, July 18.

Three months' ban on Deutsche Zeitung was raised after the humble apology offered by the editorial staff and publishers for "insult" to General Balbo by the editor who has been dismissed from his post.

COMING BACK TO YERAVDA!

Mahatma Takes Leave Of Friends At Poona In Best Of Spirits

POONA, July 18.

Mahatma Gandhi was in the best of spirits, when he took leave of his numerous friends, who had gathered at the Poona Railway Station this afternoon.

His departure caused quite a stir at the station. Accompanied by Mrs Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Lady Thackersey. Gandhiji arrived on the platform long before the time of his departure.

A third-class bogie had been reserved for him and his party who numbered about twelve. Seated in the train, Gandhiji was seen chaffing and joking with his friends. More than once, he remarked in the course of his conversation that he would be coming back to Yerovda shortly.

To Mr. Gangadar Rao Deshpande he expressed the hope that he would be his neighbour at Yerovda as before. He dodged the camera successfully for a while, by interposing between him and the lens a large sized bouquet of flowers.

TOUCHING SCENES.

Touching scenes were witnessed as Lady Thackersey, his Poona hostess and Mr. Dinshaw Mehta, the nature cure specialist, who was attending on him during his fast, took leave. As the train moved off, the crowd shouted "Gandhi-Ki-Jai". The last to take leave was Mrs. Laxmi, his daughter-in-law, who in company with Mr. Devdas was waiting for him at Kirkee. Before reaching Talegaon, Gandhiji was fast asleep. Those accompanying him include Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Motilal Nehru Mrs. Jawaharlal, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, Mr. Mahadev Desai and a group of pressmen.—A. P.

Sapru, Jayakar And London Friends Back Mahatma's Peace Move

POONA, July 18.

Mahatma Gandhi received the following cable from Sir T. B. Sapru and Messrs. Jayakar, Heat, Harrison, Andrews and Polak from London yesterday

"Wire text of Viceroy's reply. Friendly opinion here supports your request for an interview solely for exploring possibilities of peace. Urge you to maintain that simple formula."

Mr. Mahadev Desai has sent the following reply on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi.

"Thanks your wire. Reply was received to-day refusing interview in terms of oft-repeated formula and based expressly on proceedings of informal conference, which while rejecting the withdrawal of the movement without refereence to Government almost unanimously authorised Gandhiji to seek an unconditional interview, and to this end, withheld publication of proceedings.

Although Viceroy's reply seemed to close the door finally, Gandhiji has sent a further telegram"

Here the full text of Gandhiji's second telegram is quoted.

"REPORTED PLIGHT OF PATIALA RULER"

Press Statement Denied Officially

SIMLA, July 18.

It is officially stated that there is no truth whatever in the statement appearing in to-day's issue of "National Call" entitled, "Reported plight of Patiala ruler." —A. P.

Mahatma's Eighty Minutes In City

Dodges Crowds, Goes To Worli & Prays Amidst Palm Trees

"Chronicle" Man's Adventures In Moving Train; Breaks Through Cordon And Interviews Him

Dodging crowds of admirers and an army of pressmen all the time, Mahatma Gandhi spent 80 minutes in Bombay before his departure to Ahmedabad on Tuesday night. To the crowds who cheered him vociferously Gandhiji had a ready smile, but to the reporters he was cold.

The strain of the last few days and the tedious journey seemed to have told upon his indifferent health, and he looked much depressed.

For the best part of an hour, Gandhiji was in a motor car which speeded along the city streets and made for Worli, far from the throngs and tumult of the city.

Even the pressmen who saw the Mahatma enter a car on alighting at the Byculla station at 7-15 p.m. lost trace of him, until he was again seen in the same car at the Bombay Central, ten minutes before the departure of the Gujerat Mail.

A crowd which gathered at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnam Road, Gandhiji's Bombay headquarters, to join in the evening prayers, was disappointed, and probably for the first time, Gandhiji offered his prayers in a moving car, amidst the palm trees of Worli.

"CHRONICLE" MAN'S ADVENTURES

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" travelled with Gandhiji from Kalyan to the Byculla station, much to the annoyance of Mahatma's immediate lieutenants. Thanks to them, the "Chronicle", man was kept at arm's length, and he could only snatch a few words from Gandhiji when he alighted at Byculla and proceeded to his car in long strides.

Together with Gandhiji in a third-class compartment were Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, and a party of his lieutenants including Sjt. Mahadev Desai and Sjt. Mathradas Tricumji.

When the "Chronicle" representative entered the compartment at Kalyan, Gandhiji was busy dealing with his correspondence, the bare wooden seat covered with a piece of khaddar, serving as a table. His lieutenants surrounded him, and our reporter found it impossible to break through the cordon and reach Gandhiji. Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, would have the reporters cleared out immediately and told them so. The reporters stuck on, until Gandhiji was heard to say plaintively:

"Are you gentlemen going to travel in this compartment, because in that case, I will have to make room for you and occupy another compartment."

CAN'T OBLIGE HIM.

At Thana, another attempt to see Gandhiji was made. Pushing through crowds which beseiged the train the "Chronicle" man entered the compartment just before the train moved from the platform. Sjt. Mathradas would not however, have him in the compartment and invited him to get out of the moving train, a risk which our representative could not take.

At Gandhiji's intervention, the "Chronicle" man was allowed to remain in the compartment, but he was several yards away from the Mahatma, and could not speak to him.

MAHATMA AT LAST.

It was only when Gandhiji alighted at Byculla that he succeeded in snatching a few words from Gandhiji.

"Are you the same man who travelled in my compartment" he asked humourously and proceeded to admonish him for his pertinacity."

"I wanted to see you and I could not help entering your compartment" pleaded our representative.

"Never mind that, what do you want now" asked Gandhiji.

NOTHING DOING.

"Would you mind giving a message and say what your further plans are" asked our representative.

"I have said whatever I wanted to say in an interview given at Poona, and I don't want to add anything. As for a message, I have not the time. I am not in the habit of coining messages on the spur of the moment", declared Gandhiji and by this time he reached his car and drove away, our representative chasing him in another taxi.

HOARE LOUDLY PROTESTS

Sapru Runs To Rescue Of Sir Samuel

LONDON, July 18

In view of gross misrepresentations both in Britain and in India with reference to the Select Committee discussions, Sir Samuel Hoare has issued a statement in which he states that certain of his answers have been taken out of their context and used by critics to imply that this general attitude is different from what it really is.

He hopes that everybody will treat his evidence as a whole and will not sink to attempt to make party capital out of isolated answers.

Sir S. Hoare's statement is supported by Sir T. B. Sapru, Khan Zafrulla Khan and Sir Austen Chamberlain.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Young respectable Mahommedan bachelor of advanced views and English style. Europe returned, on responsible job and bright future prospects drawing a salary of Rs. 370 p. m. wishes to marry a decent educated young girl of any nationality no caste, religion or communal restrictions. Please refer with printed address to Box No. 899, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Respectable Cultured Bride for Civil Marriage with young Maratha Graduate in permanent service, good social status. Apply: Box No. 846 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Gujarati graduate teacher and a Vyam teacher for a High School in Kathiawar. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box 926, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Qualified Medical Officer for State services. Apply stating qualifications, minimum salary acceptable to Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (931).

Wanted—A female L.C.P.& S. for mofussil. Apply stating age, caste qualifications with minimum salary (Private practice being not allowed) to Box No. 7004 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Overseas:—Shift Engineers, Monotype Machine Operators, Boiler-maker, Chargemen and Telegraphists. And for Bombay Qualified and Competent Accountants, Cashiers and General and Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply with certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort. (819).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Gujarati Hindu businessman yell experienced all commodities, Sugar Sales Organisation Speciality, travelled throughout India, seeks employment, India or Abroad Write Box No. 921 "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

For Hindus two rooms airy and well ventilated 1st floor and one block, 3rd floor Irani Bldg. No. 20 L. Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply P. K. Irani, Shapoor House, opp. Hongkong Bank, Fort. (929).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To be Let—Airy and well-ventilated Residential Blocks and Shops to be let at the Junction of Clare Road and Ripon Road, Byculla, in the building known as Old Masina Hospital Building, at reasonable rents. Apply to the Trustees Bai Kabibai Charities, 26, Borah Bazar Street, Fort. (6990).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

For Sale "Jlo" Cycle Motor 1-12 h.p. 160 M.P.G. of Petrol, speed 20 m.p.h. Rs. 139 with spares. P. B. Subrao, Dowlaishwaram, (Madras) (918).

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted:—A 2nd Hand Motor Car, 2 or 4 seater, must be in perfect running order and mechanically sound. Price must be very low. Particulars to "T." C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor Gujerati knowing as House Surgeon and qualified nurses for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write with pay, testimonials. Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (919).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Homoeopathic Institute. Delhi, Qualifies in Dentistry and Homoeopathy, granting Diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus Free. (626).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Bimlipatam-properties—sale house —marble, tables, glass, eages, vases. Apply Box 925, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—For our Swadeshi piece goods on hand looms. Liberal terms and decent commission. Apply with two annas stamps. Devi Vilasam Weaving Factory, Kundunghal, Calicut. (924)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Earn daily 20/30 per cent profit by becoming members of Investors Syndicate. Shares securities cotton futures tejimandi business transacted for members minimum investment Rs. 100/- Commercial Investment Agency, Forbes Street opposite Greaves Cotton. (930).

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For Sugar Estates of 500 acres or over: We can positively reduce your cultivating costs by 50 per cent and definitely increase your yield of cane per acre. For particulars apply John Fowler & Co., P. O. Box No. 654, Bombay. (6692)

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A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

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Gwalior Engineering Works

TENDER NOTICE.

FOR SUPPLY OF HARDWARE & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS STORES.
DURING 1933-34.
ANNUAL RATE CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Annual requirements, as usual, and will be received upto 14th August, 1933.

Tender forms together with the list of material required can be had from the undersigned, on payment of Rs. 5 which must be sent by Money Order only.

I. N. HAKSAR.
Captain.
Controller,
Gwalior Engineering Works.
Gwalior.
Dated 13th July, 1933.
6994

Legal Notices

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of the Creditors of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat will be held at the Office of the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat at No. 2, Sheikh Memon Street, near Mumbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on SUNDAY, the 30th day of July, 1933, to consider and if advisable to accept certain terms for the settlement of the claims of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat against Motilal Arjundas of Cawnpore in respect of the partnership firm of Motilal Ramkumar at Cawnpore and its branches at several places and also the claim of the Calcutta firm of Mamraj Rambhagat against the said Cawnpore firm.

Creditors unable to attend the said Meeting may vote by Proxy. The instrument of Proxy should be on the form which will be supplied by the undersigned on application and must be duly stamped and attested by a Magistrate or any other Officer of Judicial Court or Attorney, Pleader or Advocate and must be deposited unsigned not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1933.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees,
41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
7002

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sha NAGARDAS DHARSEY, of Ville-Parle has agreed with my clients for the absolute sale to them of the piece of land admeasuring 1050 square yards or thereabouts bearing Final Plot Number 21 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile-Parle together with all the structures and edifices standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land and the structures thereon by way of bequest, charge, easement, charity, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated at Andheri this 17th day of July, 1933.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate High Court.
7000

Public Notice

NOTICE

IN THE NOTICE OF SALE, appearing in the issue of Saturday, the 15th instant, one Madhavji Govind Rana is stated to have contracted to sell the property at Kumbharwada therein mentioned to our client. It may be stated that the said Madhavji Govind Rana is selling the property as Administrator of the property and credits of Govind Rana Kumbhar deceased and that the notice of sale should be read accordingly.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1933.

Messrs. KARNIK & BAHADURJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7006

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar.
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	Rs
Capital Subscribed	80,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be allowed at 1 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000/- by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 5/- per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra, Bara Bazar, Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

You will be Amazed
TO SEE AND HEAR
EASTERN'S
First UrduMasterpiece
INSAN-YA-SHAITAN
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
GULPITHA
From Saturday the 22nd
BE PREPARED FOR THE RUSH.

The CARLTON
DAILY AT
4. 6-30 & 10 P.M.
DON'T MISS
the BEST picture of
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
which is of course
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
NEXT WEEK
THE TWO BELOVED STARS
HELEN HAYES
RAMON NOVARRO
IN
"THE SON-DAUGHTER"

Opening FRIDAY, 21st
NEW TALKIE THEATRE
Combining Cheapest Rates
with
Quality Entertainment
Perfect Sound ensured by R. C. A. Double Machine.
Opening Attraction.
TARZAN
THE APEMAN
Metro-Goldwyn's Great Talkie-Thriller
Rates: from 3 annas to Re. 1-2
EDWARD
Talkies, Kalbadevi Rd.

Another Big Hit !
RONALD COLMAN
with
KAY FRANCIS
Starring in United Artists Superb Picture
CYNARA
A Samuel Goldwyn Production
Don't Miss NEXT SATURDAY at
WELLINGTON
TALKIES, Dhobi Talao
Plans Open.
Phone 22666

BY PUBLIC REQUEST
During This Week
PRABHAT'S STUPENDOUS & SPECTACULAR
HINDI TALKIE
BRANDED-OATH
(OR JALTI-NISHANI)
MUSICAL LOVE-ROMANCE WITH THRILLING STUNTS
featuring
Miss LEILA & Mr. VINAYAK
Shows:—5-15; 8 & 10-45 P.M.
Matinee: Saturday & Sun at 2-30 P.M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.
NEW CHARNI ROAD

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR
From the 15th to 21st July
NAGANA
More dreaded than the jungle beast.
Daily 3 Shows:
at 5, 7-30 and 10 P. M.
Extra Shows on Sat. & Sun. at 2-30 P. M.
FROM SATURDAY, 22nd July
YELLOW TICKET
Featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE

TO RESTORE
LOST MEMORY
VITALITY
STRENGTH
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

COMING!

PADMA WITH NAVINCHANDRA
IN
"PRITHVIRAJ-SANYOGITA"
(HINDI)
A Maharashtra Cinetone Production
GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK
DORANGI DUNIYA
A powerful Social drama depicting the seamy side of the smart set of society. Frenzied finance race course, speculation and the resultant ruin.
Featuring:
JILLOO, MUSHTARI, JAMSHEDJI, KHALIL and HADI.
Director: PESSI KARANI.
Daily shows at: 5, 7-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee at 2-30 P.M.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	T	Arrive	Leave
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July
*Bengal Maru	5395	20 July	2 August
Kator. Maru	10000	.....	@8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Aug	2 Sept
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	†2 Sept
x Ginyo Maru	9000	29 August	12 Sept

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Colombo Leave	Marseilles Arrive
Fushimi Maru	11000	3 Aug	21 Aug
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 August	3 Sept

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17000	16 Aug
Asama Maru	1700	6 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru	11600	14 Aug.
Hikawa Maru	11600	4 Sept.

Subject to alteration without notice.
For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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"BOMBAY CITY
ROCKED BY
EARTHQUAKE"
"Times of India" of 18-7-'33.

LOOK OUT !
Dr. FU MANCHU
VIVIDLY ANNOUNCES
HIS PRESENCE BY
SHAKING ALL BOMBAY
And Brings To Life
SAX ROHMERS
GREAT THRILLER
THE MASK
OF
FU MANCHU
YOU CANNOT ESCAPE HIM
Face Him With the Crowd
NEXT SATURDAY
THE CAPITOL
Book Your Seats Now.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
By Popular Demand
DAILY CHANGE AT
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
3 SHOWS EVERY DAY
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Fascinating Star.
NORMA SHEARER
AS A BEAUTIFUL GIRL
MISLED INTO SOPHISTICATED
BELIEFS OF "FREEDOM."
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
A FREE SOUL
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE
CLARK GABLE
TO-MORROW—THURSDAY
IN
FREDERICK LONSDALE'S
London Stage Success
"LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY"
FRIDAY—JULY 21
IN
"LET US BE GAY"
with
MARIE DRESSLER
RODLA ROCQUE
Book Your Seats Now. Plans open.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.
"FATE and FREE WILL"
A Free Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers.
WEDNESDAY, July 19th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashad Vad 12, 1989.
Mrslim—Rabi-hl-Aval 25, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 16, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 10m.
Sunset—7h. 19m.
Hightide—10-50, 21-48.
Lowtide—3-20, 16-54.

PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 23m. p.m First Quarter 30th July 10h 14m. a.m. Full Moon 6th Aug., 1 h. 2m. a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Schools Committee, 5 p.m. (B. T.), Corporation Hall.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Bye-election to Legislative Council, Nomination of Candidates.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KOHINOOR: "Nagana". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Duniya". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Branded Oath". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL: Norma Shearar in 'Free Soul" to-day only at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Tess of the Storm Country". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "A Lady's Profession". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Yes Mr. Brown". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Aizal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Manekial H. Vakil will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. on "Brahmacharya, Birth Regulation and Population" (with Magic Lantern).

ERIC STUART TO BROADCAST.

In the Superpride Programme which will be broadcast from the Bombay Studio to-day (Wednesday), Eric Stuart, brother of the well known John Sturart will broadcast from the Studio for the first time. Eric has been greatly associated with Gracie field, a Juvenile League. He is a member of the well known Craigerook Castle which enshrines the memories of Lord Jeffrey among others.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Corfu" with the mails from Bombay of July 8th arrived at Port Said at 2 p.m. on July 17th, and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Bengal Marh" left Colombo for Bombay on July 16th, and is due to arrive here on Thursday afternoon.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.
(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling prrchased in India, during the week ending the 15th July, 1933, 886,000: from 1st April to 15th July, 1933, 12,784,000. Total 886,000; 12,784,000.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

The Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union was held in the Secondary Training College Hall on the 13th instant. Mr. K. B. Marzban, presiding. The annual report and the statement of accounts for the year 1932-33 were adopted. The number of members was 140 including two members "for life." The balance in hand was about Rs. 400. After the Election of the office-bearers the meeting dispersed.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rangoon.—U Kin Hlaing, Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mandalay, discharged Mr. C. Shunmugam, Assistant Bazar Superintendent of Mandalay Municipality who was prosecuted by the Police under Section 201 I.P.C. —A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 noon.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: available Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. Relay of Indian Music. European Programme.
6-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema. News available.
6-30 p.m.—Educational Hour: "Art of Study" By Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik, M.A., in Marathi. "Evolution—How the Solar System Formed and Works" By Mr. Rasikalal Vin, B.A., in Gujerathi.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-30 p.m.—Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. Indian Programme.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-15 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-25 p.m.—Weather Report. News Bulletin. A Surprise Programme.
10-30 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Country Ways and Country Days, a talk by Mr. A. G. Street.
7-30 p.m.—Pianoforte Recital by Cecil Didon.
7-45 p.m.—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m.—Reginald Dixon at the Organ.
9-45 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-50 p.m.—Gentlemen v. Players: An eye-witness account relayed from Lords' Cricket Ground.

JUMPS FROM SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING

Christian Clerk Improves In Hospital

At about 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday, one Mr. L. V. Kalawade, a Christian clerk working in "Henley House", Ballard Estate, jumped from the 2nd floor of his office building, dropped on a standing lorry (No. 802) and was rolled on to the ground in the street.

As a result, one of his hands got fractured and he received severe injuries to his cheek and temple.

He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital in a Municipal Ambulance van, where his injuries were attended to. His condition seems to be improving.

"WE WANT MAURICE!"

Bombay Fans Insist On Famous French Star's Restoration At Pathe

It is not often that a theatre management fails to guage the full measure of popularity of a film. This, however, is what happened in the case of "Love Me To-night", which was taken off at Pathe Cinema on Saturday at the end of a two weeks' run.

The public of Bombay had not had their fill of the film or of Maurice Chevalier—indeed it is doubtful whether they would ever tire of Maurice—and the Pathe management have been inundated with requests for "Love Me To-night" to be restored to the programme. "A Lady's Profession" which was screened on Saturday is an original and entertaining film, showing the humorous side of "speak-easy" life in the States, especially when a couple of English aristocrats get mixed up in the business. But it was'nt good enough to satisfy the blank left by the premature withdrawal of "Love Me To-night" "We want Marice" has been the cry of Pathe patrons during the last few days, so they are to have him and "Love Me To-night" will be restored to the programme to-day.

It is probably the best film the inimitable Maurice has ever done and, apart from the attraction of Maurice himself, the story and its hero, with its highly original treatment and the fascination of its "opera-bouffe" musical setting, would have made it an exceptional draw with the public even if Maurice had not been there.

But Maurice is there and that's why Bombay film fans flocked to Pathe in shoals for two weeks and are clamouring for the opportunity of seeing him again.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT CAPITOL

Norma Shearer In Lonsdale Comedy

In response to the many requests from the public to see that fascinating Star, Norma Shearer in her greatest successes, the Management of the Capitol are changing their programme from to-day (Wednesday) and putting on their screen a different picture daily starring Norma Shearer.

To-day the Capitol will screen "A Free Soul" in which Norma Shearer appears with Lionel Barrymore and Clark Gable. The picture depicts Norma Shearer as a woman seeking "freedom" and who finds that it ultimately leads to disaster.

To-morrow (Thursday) Norma Shearer appears in Frederick Lonsdale's London Stage success "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney". The plot deals with an aristocratic, sophisticated and thoroughly charming lady crook, who hoodwinks the elite of British Society into accepting her as one of their own number, solely that she may make them her victims.

On Friday "Let us be Gay" will be shown. It presents Norma Shearer as a wife who when she discovers that she has become too dowdy to retain her husband's affections goes to Paris for a training course in acquiring "it" and returns to make a sensational come-back.

Palestine Delegation's Appeal For Funds From India

A dinner was on Saturday given by Khan Bahadur Abdulla Bahia Kera Sahib, in honour of the Palestine Deputation at the Islam Club. Many notables attended the function.

After dinner Khan Bahadur Abdulla Bahia Kera Sahib thanked the Deputation for accepting his invitation and said that the Mission of the Deputation was of the most importance and it was very necessary for every believer to help as much as he could.

His Holiness Peer Sahib Mota Miya spoke very fervently and with great zeal saying that it was the moral and religeous obligation of every Muslim to help the Deputation of Palestine no matter how rich or poor he might be Palestine was for all the Muslim World and not for Palestinians only.

His Eminence The Grand Mufti of Palestine, in thanking the host and those who were present, said that Palestine was in very bad need of the financial and moral support of the Muslim World. The most important thing the Muslims were lacking in was Co-operation. The Holy Land and sacred places in Palestine belonged to all Mohammedans in an equal degree and not to the Muslims of Palestine alone, who have only the custody of these Holy Places.

The Muslims in Palestine amounted to eight lakhs while the Muslims of India were eight crores, so the Muslims of India had a share in Palestine and its Holy Places in accordance with their numbers. It followed then that the Muslims of India held the greatest responsibility before God. History and the Muslim World. This Holy Land contained Masjid Al-Aqsa and Burak Sharieff and in it the Isra and Meraj of the Holy Prophet took place. It was also the first Qibla of Islam. Moreover it had the tomb of our Fore-father Ebraham (may peace be on him) and many of the Prophets and Sahaba's Tombs. And Palestine was in the midst of the Muslim World, it was now in a very bad need for the establishment of a Muslim University from which Islamic Culture would be disseminated all over the World, and with the funds which would be gathered in its name lands in Palestine were going to be bought so as to give it a yearly income without which no University or any Institution would maintain its existance. The Muslims of Palestine had already contributed to the cause of the University about one-fourth of the sum required, now will the Muslim World in general and the Muslims of India in particular fail to contribute the remaining sum.

His Excellency Mohammed Ali Alluby Pasha said that althoufh he was an Egyptian yet as a Muslim he felt it to be his luty to help his brethern in Palestine and for this he left his country his family and his property to come to India in this intensive heat. It was the duty of every Muslim no matter what his nationality or race was to do all he can for the Holy Land. They were begining with India because we regarded as the greatest member of the Muslim Family.

Mr. Salehbhoy Barodawala delivered a fine speech and thanked the Deputation in the name of those who were present for the valueable information which was given by it.

DOLLAR GOES DOWN

Gilt-Edged Securities Jump Up In London Market

(From Our Commercial Corpndt.)
Bombay, Tuesday 11 p.m.

There was a sharp rise in gilt-edged Securities on the London stock exchange. 3½ per cent. Indian sterling loan advanced by £2 to £82.

The Liverpool cotton market opened steady at a rise of 6 points and closed quiet at a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened 17 points higher, but the improvement was lost on liquidation. Later on, there was some support and prices improved by 12 points. Dollar again reached a low level at 4.83 7/8. Franc cross-rate was 85.12.

In the local market, business in Broach April/May delivery was done at Rs. 237. Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee has received the following cable from their Liverpool agents Messrs. Springman & Co.:

"Weather reports are rather more favourable, but do not expect prices to decline much owing to strength in grain and stock market."

SILVER MARKET.

The London silver market ruled quiet but steady with a small business. There was some Indian buying and prices closed as under:—

Spot silver	18 3/4
Difference	plus 1/16
Forward	18 7/8
Difference	plus 1/16

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Ready silver	57-6-0
Shravan	57-9-0
Bhadarva	57-13-0
Gold Shravan	30-14-3
Gold Bhadarva	30-14-6
Sovereign	19-14-0

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 18.

Previous closing	4.79
To-day's opening	4.79 1/4
To-day's closing	4.83 3/4

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 18.

Previous closing	4.79 7/8
To-day's closing	4.83 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 18.

Previous closing	11.78
To-day's opening	11.59
Difference	plus .17
To-day's closing	11.90
Difference	plus .12

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Bombay, July 18.

July-Aug.	Rs. 216
April/May	Rs. 260

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 18.

Previous Closing	6.24
To-day's Opening	6.30
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing	6.28
Difference	plus .04

FRANC RATE.

Paris, July 18.

Previous closing	85-3/16
To-day's opening	85-5/32
To-day's closing	85-1/8

FATAL SEQUEL TO TALK OVER GIRL'S ENGAGEMENT

Echo Of Foras Road Chawls Scuffle In High Court: One Accused Gets 7 Years' Transportation, Another Acquitted

Mr. Justice Murphy and a special jury at the High Court Sessions concluded the trial of a case arising out of a tragedy resulting in the loss of two men's lives.

In this case Santon Reginald Braganza and Jerome D'Souza were charged with having committed the murders of Michael D'Costa and Marshall Fernandez on January 31st last.

The prosecution case was as follows:—The deceased Michael who was an operator in the Government Central Press was living with his wife Milgrana in the B. I. T. Chawls at Foras Road. Marshall who was a motor-driver also lived in the same chawl. Accused No. 2 who is the maternal uncle of No. 1 was living with his wife in another part of the same buildings. No. 1 also lived with them.

GIRL'S ENGAGEMENT SEQUEL.

The facts leading to the assault centred round the engagement of Catherine, the 14-year-old daughter of No. 2. Michael's wife Milgrana heard that Catherine's engagement had been broken off, and she was talking about the affair. On 31st January, accused No. 2 went to Michael's house and asked Milgrana what she was talking about Catherine. She replied that she had heard about Catherine's engagement having been broken off. The accused then went away.

The same night when Michael was in his room, accused No. 2 started an altercation with him over his wife's talk about Catherine. Michael retorted that No. 2's wife was misconducting herself with No. 1 (No. 2's nephew). No. 2 said "who says so?" Michael referred to Marshall as the source of his information.

In the meantime Milgrana was being assaulted by No. 2's wife and daughter who had arrived on the scene. Marshall and Michael went to Milgrana's rescue. The two accused then belaboured Marshall and Michael, No. 1 using a knife which he had fetched.

Both the victims were severely wounded and died in the hospital.

The defence brought out during the proceedings was that the accused had received grave and sudden provocation.

7 YEARS TRANSPORTATION.

The jury unanimously found the first accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was sentenced by his lordship to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The second accused was found not guilty and acquitted.

The Advocate-General conducted the prosecution, Mr. Gomes and Mr. Azad defended the first and second accused respectively.

PUNJAB BANK LOCKS UP HINDU TEMPLE

Sequel To Decree Against Trustee

(From A Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, July 15.

Great dissatisfaction is prevailing in the Hindu public of Cawnpore, because a temple of Ram Janki, which has been in existence since 1909 in Juhi Kalan, Cawnpore has been locked up by the Punjab National Bank, Cawnpore, in connection with a decree against Chotte Sanwaldas. The temple was locked about a year back and since then the daily worship has been stopped and even a lamp is not lighted in the temple.

The "Pratishtha" of the temple was performed with great splendour and every year on the occasions of Janma Ashtmi and Ram Naumi a fair is held at the temple and festival of Ram Janki a big feast takes place.

R. B. Babu Vikramajit Singh who is the President of the Local Sanatan Dharma Sabha as well as of the Cawnpore branch of Punjab National Bank and the other Members of the Sanatan Dharam Sabha seem to take no notice of this affair, which is a matter of great pity.

PATHE CINEMA
NEXT SATURDAY
MAGNIFICENT— SPECTACULAR
DRAMA
DEVIL AND THE DEEP
WITH
CHARLES LAUGHTON
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
GARY COOPER
CARY GRANT
Diving toward death in a sinking submarine with a mad man in command. A maniac who lured his wife and her sweetheart aboard for the most savage revenge that ever punished love!
A Thrilling Paramount Super Desert Melodrama

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WHO WERE UNABLE TO SEE
MAURICE CHEVALIER
PATHE CINEMA
ARE SCREENING AGAIN
"LOVE ME TO-NIGHT"
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
THE GREATEST OF ALL
CHEVALIER'S PICTURES
WITH
JEANETTE MacDONALD
PACKED WITH SONG HITS
BOOK NOW AT
PATHE CINEMA
TEL. 41561.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts free of charge.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Withdrawals by cheques allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Deposits are received fixed for long or shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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K. C. EAPEN, B. A.,
Managing Director.

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(All-India Ayurvedic College, Hospital & Research Institute)
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Founder and Principal:
Mahamahopadhyaya
KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN.
Saraswati, M.A., L.M.S.

This Institution has been started with a definite aim to teach Ayurveda according to the highest ideals and to supplement it with the most useful modern advances. Veteran Professors of Ayurveda, Science and Western medicine and Surgery are teaching regularly, Students trained for all medical and surgical needs.

Equipments: Up-to-date Anatomical Medicinal and Pathological Museums provided at enormous cost. Splendid Library, Large Herb Garden (30 bighas), Well-equipped Research Laboratory, Dissection, Practical classes etc. INDOOR HOSPITAL OF 50 BEDS with highly efficient Visiting Staff with founder Principal as Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief Surgical and Medical Outdoors with large attendance.

Courses:—Pass: 4 years (Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery—D.A.M.S.) Honours: 5 years (Bachelorship—B.A.M.S.) Postgraduate: one year more (Mastership—M.A.M.S.): also Sanskrit title.

Session opens—Middle of July. Both Male and female Candidates admitted up to sixty. Minimum qualification—Matric with Sanskrit or Kavya Madhya: others may be taken if well-grounded in Sanskrit and English. Graduates and Kavyatirthas allowed special concession.

Apply sharp with -/5/- As. stamp for Prospectus. Rules and Application form to—
Kaviraj Sushi Kumar Sen. M.Sc.,
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PANDIT KUNZRU PLEADS FOR UNITY

Says Congress Should Have Called Off C. D.

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, interviewed, regarding the political situation said that the Viceroy's reply was a foregone conclusion. "The situation urgently demands a new orientation of policy. It is deeply regrettable that Congress has not called off Civil Disobedience. A new programme uniting all parties and communities is necessary to give an effective reply to Sir Samuel Hoare and vindicate the self-respect of the nation, and it is not possible to frame it till Congress abandons the sterile policy of Civil Disobedience."—A. P.

"NAWAKAL'S" FRESH DECLARATION

Security Of Rs. 10,000 Demanded

A security of Rs. 10,000 was ordered to be furnished by "The Nawakal," a Marathi daily newspaper of Bombay, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, when a fresh declaration was filed in Court, on behalf of the paper.

The previous security of Rs. 6,000 deposited by the Printer and Keeper of the Press was forfeited by an order of Government, nine days ago, on the ground that an article, published on June 6 in the "Nawakal" contained objectionable matter.

The fresh declaration was filed by Mr. Khandilyar, who was ordered to deposit as security Rs. 5,000 as printer and Rs. 5,000 as keeper of the Press.

An American film actress was applying for a pass port.
"Unmarried?" she was asked.
"Occasionally," she answered.

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The most serious of the outrages perpetrated by the Nazi terrorists in Vienna was throwing of a bomb into the shop of Herr Norbert Futterwelt, a Jewish jeweller. The Proprietor and an employee were killed and the interior of the building was wrecked. The Police investigation in front of the bombed store.

BENGAL CONSPIRACY CASE

Magistrate Frames Charges Against Accused

RAJSHAHI, July 15.

Mr. S. G. Upadhyaya, Special Magistrate, after hearing about 50 prosecution witnesses, framed charges in the North Bengal Conspiracy Case to-day against Jamini Majumdar and 13 other young men and against Miss Santi Roy, a young girl, who between April 9, 1930, and June 16, 1933, were, it is alleged involved in a criminal conspiracy in Rajshahi, Bogra, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Nadia, Goalpara, Calcutta and other places; were in possession of arms and ammunition without licence; delivered seditious and revolutionary speeches and published and distributed seditious literature.

Accused Pabitra Roy is alleged to have been concerned in an armed robbery at Bogra; accused Jamini Majumdar to have purchased seditious books and distributed them to various centres of the organisation and accused Kshiti to have possessed a revolver and cartridges. They were prosecuted under Sections 392, 395, 124A and 120B, I. P. C. and 19F, 19E and 20 of the Arms Act.

Earlier in the day the Public Prosecutor examined five prosecution witnesses.

The further hearing was adjourned until July 20.—A. P.

KARACHI CITY MUNICIPALITY

Discussion About New Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 14

The Government of Bombay, after an agitation lasting for the last 15 years by the Karachi Municipality, agreed to prepare a draft for a new Bill for the Karachi City Municipality. This draft was discussed by the Municipality for nearly 18 months and several important modifications were made.

Eventually the Government of Bombay introduced that altered Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council which aftere passing the first reading referred it to a select committee at its last sessions

In the meantime, a Hindu Councillor of Karachi recently brought before the Corporation a motion requesting the Government of Bombay to defer "sine die", the further consideration of the Bill on the ground that the new Sind Legislative Council, when it comes into existence, should consider it.

This motion, in spite of the unanimous opposition of the Muslim members and also by a few Hindus, was pressed to a division at last night's meeting of the Municipality, when it was thrown out by a majority of one vote, although just before the poll, a majority of one had carried the motion.

It may be mentioned that the Select Committee's report is to come up for final consideration at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

A young man was doing his own shopping. He said to the girl behind the draper's counter: "I want a pillow-case, please."

"Yes," said the girl. "What size?"

The young man looked awkward.

"Why—er—I'm not sure," he he said, "but I take a six and seven-eighths hat."

COUNCIL BOYCOTT TO BE REVIVED?

Punjab Leader Says It Will Depend On New Constitution

LAHORE, July 18.

Raja Narendarnath, leader of the Hindu party in the Punjab Council, acting on behalf of the "Council of Action" of Hindus and Sikhs, in a statement to the press, says that at least for the present Council boycott should be decided upon by the Hindu and Sikh Members, following the announcement of the Communal Award.

The decision was taken in view of the likelihood of the forthcoming meeting of the Punjab Council in Simla on July 27 to discuss a formula for communal settlement or at any rate, for the possibility of informal conversations with the members to secure unanimity in order to modify the communal decision.

Raja Narendarnath asks all the members to attend, and states that the question of revival of boycott of the Council under the new constitution will depend on the character thereof, especially in respect of the minorities.—A. P.

JUDGE AWARDS "CAT" TO GUNMEN

Armed Robberies Will Be Punished With Iron Hand, He Says

Two brothers who, in 1927, were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Sing-Sing for an armed bank robbery and subsequently pardoned, were at Newcastle sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and 15 strokes of the "cat" for a similar offence in a bank at Newcastle, says the "News Chronicle."

Mr. Justice Charles made it clear that any armed bank robbers whom he is called upon to sentence will have no mercy, for he said to the men:

"You have carried out a raid which, thank goodness, is practically unknown in this country.

"When it is carried out it must and shall be suppressed with an iron hand."

The sentence was on Joseph Dugy (30) and Thomas Dugy (28), of Edinburgh. A third man, William Myles Abbot (32), who, was described by the judge as a cat's paw of the Duffy, was sentenced to 12 months in the second division.

The men were charged with armed robbery at the Castle Market branch of Lloyds Bank, Newcastle, and with stealing £219.

DEPORTED FROM AMERICA.

Inspector Donohoes stated that after being pardoned in the United States the Duffys were deported, and one of them (Thomas Duffy) gave the story of their life in a Scottish weekly paper. This was entitled "My Life as an American Gangster."

In the article the American bank robbery was described, and the methods they then employed were identical with those used at Newcastle.

Abbot had a very good character and had been led away by the Duffys, whom he met in Edinburgh.

The Inspector said the during the hold-up a girl of 15 was forced against the wall of the bank at the point of the revolver by one of the men. She must have suffered severe mental agony, for the police were unable to call her as a witness owing to her condition.

Wellard Hits Out Against Hampshire

Somerset Batsman Collects 21 Runs In One Over: Hobbs' 194th Century

LONDON, July 17.

Parks gave a bright display in a stay of 3 hours in the course of which he hit two 6's and thirteen 4's.

Young hit up 72 in an hour including one 6 and eleven boundaries.

Wellard, in a hectic innings, hit a 4, 6, 4 and 6, off successive deliveries from Herman. Later he hit Brown collecting 21 in one over.

Sutcliffe batted for five minutes over five hours, his scoring strokes being o one 6 and nineteen 4's.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Kent vs. Surrey: Kent 251 and 153 for 3 (Woolley 53). Surrey 261 (Hobbs 101 (Sandham 79 Freeman six for 110)

Northamptonshire vs. Worcestershire:—Northants 457 (Liddell 113 Matthews 58 Partridge 64 (not out) Jackson 5 for 98). Worcester 129 for 9.

Leicestershire vs. West Indies:—West Indies 156 (Headley 60, Shipman 4 for 10). Leicester 231 for 8 (Armstrong 84).

Warwickshire vs. Gloucestershire:—Warwick 139 and 118 for 7. Gloucester 187 (Dacre 54 Hammond 55, Hollies 8 for 54).

Somerset vs. Hampshire (at Bath):—Somerset 317 (Case 132 Young 72 Wellard 66 Kennedy 5 for 93). Hants 9 for no loss.

Notts vs. Lancashire (at Nottingham):—Notts 216 for 5 (Walker 90 (not out).

Yorks vs. Middlesex:—Middlesex 305 and 16 for one. Yorks 367 (Sutcliffe 177, Barber 55, Sims 5 for 69).

Derbyshire vs. Sussex: Derby 158 and 86 for 4. Sussex 284 (Harry Parks 122 Mitchell 5 for 74).—Reuter's Special.

HOBBS' 194TH CENTURY

Hobbs played a faultless innings and made all the bowling look easy. He incidentally completed his 194th century of his career. Batting for two hours he reached the boundary on nine occasions. His opening partnership with Sandham yielded 159 runs.

Sandham's score of 70 which included eight boundaries took just 140 minutes to compile. Cutting particularly well he gave a stylish display. Surrey made a promising start, their first two wickets realising 180 runs, but thereafter collapsed, Freeman taking chief hand. Turning the ball cleverly, he captured 6 Surrey wickets in a deadly spell after lunch.

SUTCLIFFE'S 1,000 RUNS FOR SEASON.

Sutcliffe to-day completed his 1,000 runs for the season. His scoring was very slow, his century taking 235 minutes. In partnership with Barber he added 106 in 140 minutes for the second wicket.

Barber's chief hits were five boundaries. Liddell's stay at the crease lasted nearly 2-3/4 hours in the course of which he hit nineteen times to the ropes and gave no chance. Dacre played an aggressive innings and his 54 included one 6 and nine 4's.

Hammond was sedate and batting for five minutes over two hours, he hit one 6 and six boundaries. Hollies flighting the ball cleverly routed the Gloucester tail. In one deadly spell he captured 6 wickets at cost of 9 runs in 7.4 overs, four of which were maidens.—Reuter's Special.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Story Of The Emden

THE AYESHA. By Hellmuth von Mucke. (Philip Allan & Co., (London)

This is the tale of the Emden, that German light cruiser of Great War renown, edited by J. G. Lockhart, wherein he tells the reader that the fame of the Emden will endure when many greater and more imposing ships are on the scrapheap, their companies scattered and their stories forgotten. For three months she ranged the seas, hunted with untiring zest by cruisers of three great powers, the hand of almost every man against her.

In that period she captured some twenty merchantmen; destroyed cargoes to the value of many million pounds; sank a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer; spread panic in India; and generally disorganized things for the allies, and all this achieved with a minimum loss of life to non-combatants, and finally went down gloriously before an adversary of greater strength.

. . . . . .

Her commander, Captain von Muller, senior naval officer at Tsingtau, joined Admiral von Spee at Paguan Island. Von Spee wished to transfer his South Pacific squdron to the Pacific coast of South America, but this von Muller opposed, thinking he could do more damage to British shipping in the eastern waters. Chinese, Indian and Australian, and he and Von Spee finally agreed to this policy.

. . . . . .

BRITISH APPRECIATION.

In Great Britain annoyance at Von Muller's success was tempered by appreciation of his spotrsmanship, for his gallant struggle against heavy odds and an inevitable end, and above all, for the humanity with which, at some risk, he had safeguarded the lives of the captured crews. He was indeed a remarkable man and a fine sailor and idolized by his men. In the destruction of the wireless and cable stations at Direction Islands in Cocos Keeling, the Emden finally met her fate at the hands of Capt. Glossop and H. M. S. Sydney.

The landing party, sent to destroy things on the island, under Lieut. Von Mucke, when the Emden was finally eliminated were left to their own resources, and from here Von Mucke takes up the story in a volume of his own writing, called "The Ayesha," and published in the United States during the war.

. . . . . .

When his squad landed on the island he met the official in charge of the cable station, who assured Von Mucke that he had no intention of resisting, but handed over his keys and finished with the remark. "And now please accept my congratulations." "Congratulations! Well, what for?" asked Von Mucke "The Iron Cross has been conferred on you. We learnt it from the Reuter telegram that we just sent on." A nice little courtesy.

Von Mucke's volumes is most interesting and reads like some of the old tales of the privateersmen. Their little schooner, the Ayesha, designed originally for a crew of five men, and used by this landing squad for fifty odd officers and men, was certainly not a paradise in that climate, and we are told that their clothing was so scanty as to resemble that in vogue in the Garden of Eden. It is rather good reading.

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The Cruel PAIN and ITCHING OF PILES

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FICTION.

DUST DEVILS. By Marjorie R. Shand. Published by T. Herner Laurie Ltd. Price 7s. 6d.)

Here is the synopsis of the story in the words of the publishers:—"Drane Spencer-Pelling, the temperamental daughter of a neurotic mother, marries Sanana of the Marubis, an African prince who has had an European education. On the boat on which she sails to Africa for her wedding she meets Peter Cameron and falls in love with him, but feels she has to go through with her marriage. After which ceremony the African reveals himself in his true and brutal character, and Diane has many thrilling and cruel adventures before the dramatic climax," which is that Peter Cameron rescues her from her husband, who, in the process, gets killed.

The African Prince is apparently highly cultivated, polished in his speech, has received a first-class European education (Oxford, in fact). Throughout his career in England he behaves himself in a highly creditable manner, makes, numerous friends among them his future wife—and, generally, is held in high esteem in society. Not on one occasion does he betray either by action or word any atavistic predisposition suggestive of anything that, in the African, is held up to opprobrium by a certain class of colonial ladies and gentlemen who seem to regard the rest of mankind as a repository of experimental objects designed for their twisted ingenuity. It happens that immediately he goes back home he lapses into all manner of filthy habits; this prince who has money enough to maintain his own ways, and knowledge, intelligence and sympathy enough to make him abhor the horror and abomination of the kind of life which white colonists picture for us as characteristic of African races, goes back to his ancestral practices, it would appear, as naturally as a duck takes to water.

And what do you think are the thoughts about his future of the Marubi prince, who as soon as he has reached the outposts of civilization shoves away the thin veneer of his Oxford education and rehearses the version of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hide with the gloating revelry of a stayr He confides to his wife, with the raging simulacrum of something worse to come which has already left her numbed and cold, that his ambition is to educate his race and bring it into line with Europeans.

After this, I may well leave the rest of the incredibility to the reader. I should not waste words on this book if it were not eminently readable. There is no denying its high literary merit and the author's unerring insight into African life which has, I am afraid, visibly affected her prejudices to the point of making out that education and environment make so litttle a difference to the life of the African that one may reasonably despair of the misplaced philanthropy of Western Christian Missions who are carrying the White Man's burden in Africa.

M. G. B.

"REALITY OF LIFE"

THE REALITY OF LIFE. By R. V. Shah. Published by the Author at Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0-6-0; Pp. 52

It is difficult to write without prejudice of a book which pretends to deal with the reality of life in twelve badly printed pages, solemnly plastered with over 30 pages of opinions about an earlier work of the same author, two pages of preface and one of errata which have missed somehow the more glaring of the misprints.

I have nothing to say against the kind of views the author holds about Life and Values except that I do not share them, which is not saying a great deal; but I would add that one must share the author's delusions in order to speak flatteringly of his book and nothing short of intellectual hypocrisy can make anybody see in the twelve pages of self-righteous nonsense, which no editor would care to insert as an article, one fleeting glimmer of insight into the nature of Reality or of Life. If it were only for one fragile bit of spiritual experience, even if persons like me were disposed to discredit the reality of such a commodity, one could have thought the book worth paying for. But the book says nothing about reality, nothing about Life, nothing at all about so baffling a problem as the Reality of Life, but tells us that wicked mne are wicked and do all sorts of frightful things and virtuous men never steal and lie.

M. G. B.

AWFUL CHILDHOOD OF KING EDWARD VII

Drilled From Morn Till Night Young Prince Had Hard Time Of It Conforming To Dictate Of Well-Meaning Parental Tyrants

Reviewing "King Edward VII.: An Appreciation," by E. F. Benson, (Longmans. 15s), and "Edward VII." by H. E. Worthem (Duckworth. 2s.), Mr. Robert Lynd writes as follows in the "News Chronicle":—

More than twenty years ago Sir Sidney Lee created a mild sensation by revealing in his life of Edward VII. in the "Dictionary of National Biography" how despotically Queen Victoria and Prince Albert had brought up their eldest son till he was on the verge of manhood.

The fierce light that beat upon the throne during Queen Victoria's early and middle age had been converted towards the end of her life from criticism into worship; and it came as a shock to many people to have to admit that in the bosom of the family she and her husband were well-meaning tyrants.

NO FRIVOLITIES.

Both Mr. Benson and Mr. Wortham arouse our sympathies with the yiung Prince of Wales by their descriptions of the strictness and the solitude of his upbringing. Living constantly under the eyes of his tutors, kept apart from other boys of his own age, compelled to study books which he hated and forbidden to read books he might have enjoyed, kept aloof from games and frivolities, and drilled from morning till night in the duties of kingliness, the young prince, it was hoped, would grow up to be (in Mr. Benson's phrase) "an erudite Galahad."

Never were parents more disappointed in a son as he approached manhood. The model boy whom they hoped to produce was, so far as books were concerned, a dunce. He had many charming and likeable qualities, but he had none of the qualities of which these particular parents could feel proud.

Mr. Benson, who has himself written one of the best novels on the subject of fathers and sons that exist in the English language, contends that we should share our pity here between the over-strict parent and the rebellious prince. Mr. Wortham, on the other hand, while sympathising with the prince and admitting he did not realise his parents' wishes, contends that these strict educational methods were "eminently successful." "It is doubtful," he declares, "whether a more normal upbringing would have enabled the serious interests of his (the Prince of Wales's) life to take root and flourish."

Certainly, if one agrees with Mr. Wortham that the Prince of Wales grew up to be "the first King of England since Charles II. . . . to be at once popular and fashionable," it is difficult to believe that his education was entirely on the wrong lines. Mr. Benson apparently holds that King Edward's virtues were due to nature in revolt against schoolmastering. But, at any rate, the schoolmastering seems to have done King Edward no permanent harm. His very errors were errors common to thousands of men who passed their childhood and youth in easy-going homes.

PRIVATE HUMAN BEING.

The difficulty about King Edward as a subject for biography is that we know so little about him as a human being. He is farther away from us than Charles II. Charles II. had a dramatic way of doing things and a dramatic way of saying things that make him as real to us as a contemporary. Queen Victoria herself had something of this gift King Edward, however, charming and courageous as we know him to have been, is secarcely more than a public figure in our imaginations.

Hence it is not surprising that Mr. Benson devotes a great part of his book to an account of King Edward, both before and after his Coronation, as a force in international politics. We are told of the spell France exercised on him from an early age, and of the spell he exercised on France—of his dislike of his nephew, the Kaiser, and of the Kaiser's dislike of him—and many things of this kind are woven into a narrative that reads like a prelude to the story of the Great War. Historians differ as to the extent to which King Edward helped to shape international politics; in Mr. Benson's book he is effectively presented to us as a leading figure in a great historical drama.

SMOKING AT TABLE.

Both Mr. Benson and Mr. Wortham portray him not only as a statesman, but as a great social innovator. "All social barriers such as had fenced in the statelier gatherings of early Victorian days," writes Mr. Benson, "were knocked down, and the most powerful hand in the work of demolition was his." It is to King Edward, according to Mr. Wortham, that we owe the week-end habit, the custom of smoking round the dinner-table, the eating of brown bread and butter with oysters, and our felt hats. No wonder that, in the phrase of Mr. Benson, "he was, in the eyes of the old tradition, a raging Bolshevist."

Mr. Benson and Mr. Wortham both tell us a number of stories, about King Edward—his love of practical jokes and so forth; but they add little to the popular conception of the man—the suppressed son, the lover of a gay life, the courageous ruler who combined geniality with a strong sense of duty. At the same time Mr. Wortham has written a very attractive account of the King's life and work, though he has too manifestly fallen under the spell of his subject. Mr. Benson has made a chapter of history human, even if he has not made King Edward quite so human as one had hoped. I cannot help feeling, however, that he has made too much of an Aunt Sally of the ex-Kaiser

PARABLES

PARABLES OF RAMA: Published by the Rama Tirtha Publication League, Lucknow, Price popular edition) Rs. 2; Royal edition Rs. 3.

The name of Swami Ramatirtha is well known throughout India. A brilliant graduate of the Punjab University, he renounced the world in the prime of his life and buried himself in deep meditation in the Himalayas. It was Swami Vivekananda who unfurled the banner of Vedanta in America. Swami Rama followed him and had for success in the Far West.

His lectures have been published by his devoted followers, running into many volumes. For the man on the street it is very difficult to grasp the abstruse truths of vedanta philosophy. Swami Rama used stories and fables profusely in the course of learned dissertation. They have been all collected now and published in the form of a book. We are sure the book can be profitably read even by those who are interested only in light reading. At the end of each story a brief moral has been given.

LAW

THE BOMBAY LAW JOURNAL July 1933. Vol. XI. No. 2. Editors: N. H. Pandia & B. G. Kher.

This number contains all the usual features of its predecessors with a review of Mr. P. V. Kane's monumental piece of research in ancient Hindu Law as embodied in the Katyayana Smriti. Mr. Ramniklal R. Mody writes on "Security For Costs." There are also a few pages given to summaries of recent cases, activities of the legal profession in other countries and Wit and Humour. The price of Rs. 2 a copy looks rather too forbidding.

M. G. B.

"BEKARI"

We have received the first Number of this Gujarati Weekly edited by Mr. Jamnadas Parikh. It contains several articles discussing the problems of unemployment which has increased considerably all over the world owing to abnormal trade depression.

In the present age of capitalism the question of unemployment has drawn the attention of politicians throughout the world. Agriculturists, workmen and middle class people of this country are facing the grave problem of keeping their bodies and soul together. Their economic life is ruined. In such circumstances the publication of a weekly paper dealing the question of unemployment in its various aspects will be welcomed. On the cover page there is an impressive cartoon showing how and when factory owners are reaping huge profits increasing unemployment is driving workmen and their families to starvation.

QUOTATION AND ALLUNOSI

BY ALLAN MONKHOUSE

Mr. E. E. Kellett has published with Messrs. Heffer and Sons, of Cambridge, an interesting little book on "Literary Quotation and Allusion," and though he tells us that it is not intended to be "exhaustive, profound, or learned," and suggests a more philosophical treatment, it will be found quite learned enough for most of us, besides being very entertaining. He suggests that every book has many authors, because every reader contributes a share to its effectiveness; but this is true also in the sense that quotation and allusion make a considerable part of books. Such borrowings must not be confused with plagiarism, which is a secret vice; here you proclaim your theft to the world, or to that part of it which shares your enlightenment. You pay the original author a compliment, and to suggest to your reader that he is worthy to share this application of your knowledge is to compliment him too.

Mr. Kellett asks: "Who first hit on the device of gaining force, or adding ornament, by stealing from someone who had gone before him?" In putting aside originality he was original. Probably it began as cribbing in times when not even a moral copyright existed. I am not learned enough to follow Mr. Kellett in his interesting review of the cento, defined as "a composition in which every phrase is taken from some previously written work, and preferably from a classic." It is a kind of game, and though we may ridicule it as a learned man's diversion it is, perhaps, as worthy as the concoction of crossword puzzles. The cento must have presented some puzzles to scholars; possibly "John Inglesant," that curious mosaic might be regarded as a sublimated version of it.

It is a sad reflection that our classics have to struggle against the handicap of faded associations; many of their allusions are dim or dead. Mr. Kellett asks what is to happen if the Authorised Version should lose its vogue. Innumerable passages from our classical writers would cease to be intelligible; in some cases, however, it might be that the author would receive full credit for his borrowing. It is a good rule for writers that they should exercise caution in the display of learning: "the literary alluder walks along a steep and narrow road; on one side is pedantry or obscurity, and he may often be justly charged with ostentation, with quoting vaingloriously or for quoting's sake." You may be effective with your own generation, while you are going far to dish yourself with posterity. There is too, the difficult question of inverted commas; whether to make a positive quotation or to be content with the allusion. The quotation marks give an emphasis which might mar an effect. Mr. Kellett speaks of that "otherwise excellent writer C. E. Montague," who, he thinks, was too free with his allusions; I am afraid he might not be entirely in sympathy with Montague's view that it is—or may be—pedantic to quote accurately. This seems heretical, but the point is that a perfectly correct quotation may indicate reference and so break the flow of the passage. Yet even artful misquotation may be dangerous; and apt quotation to excess might give an effect as of a woman wearing too many jewels. Mr. Kellett goes so far as to say that a little dullness is permissible in order to set off the occasional brilliance, but here we are on dangerous ground again. He thinks that some "best-sellers" owe part of their popularity to dexterous allusions which are flattering to their readers.

WEARIED BY REPETITION.

An instance of a borrowed phrase which wearied by repetition is Arnold's "sweetness and light." It had didactic intention, but Carlyle's "sea-green incorruptible" is an artistic effort and it seemed to tire some people. Mr. Kellett finds that a writer's allusions give indications both of his own character and of those of his readers. He suggests regretfully that the lack of Biblical or Miltonic allusions in present-day writers may be taken by future historians as proof of our ignorance rather than of our originality. "An ignoramus may be a pedant," for the pedant is not the man who uses his learning but he who parades it. The distinction between pedantry and passion is admirably illustrated by the line, borrowed from Ovid, which marks the depth of despair in Marlowe's Faustus.

The classical writer is inevitably derivative in form and to some degree in matter. Mr. Kellett, like the rest of us, is sometimes troubled by hidden allusions in the moderns, and he quotes a particular example of the kind of thing that, frankly, "is written with no feelings of obligation to the plain reader." In the old days determined enthusiasts used to plough through "Sordello" wondering what it all meant, and poets have often—perhaps too often—arranged that their treasures should be "compassed murkily about" with historical references and subtle meanings. And now, though a modern critic has described poetry as an act of communication, there are poets who, through their obscurity, seem to have acquired a kind of privacy. Mr. Kellett is not very sympathetic about it: he will not even give some of the eccentrics credit for novelty, and is ready to produce examples of obscure contortion many centuries old.

We are warned against creating in the reader the sense of continual quotation, but there is an order of mind—Tennyson for example—that naturally reproduces and enriches. There must, of course, be many coincidences which are not, in any sense, borrowings. Poets in similar circumstances, using the same language, must frequently get ideas, words, and phrases alike; they are dipping into the same reservoir. Mr. Kellett has much to say of the learned borrowings of Milton, Gray, Tennyson, and Byron. "Even the "Elegy," most English of poems, and making its appeal to the most universal of emotions, is a mosaic of allusions." He does a good deal to make us realise the extent to which poetry and, indeed, any literature is derivative. Chaucer is mentioned particularly as "a copyist who betters what he copies"; and there is a particularly interesting specimen in a translation or imitation by John Wesley of a hymn which suggests Christina Rosetti. Also there is an ingenious section on the art of oratorical quotation which may make a point beyond what would be safe for the speaker to make on his own account. So, on a particular occasion, Longfellow strengthened the hands of Joseph Chamberlain.

Finally one may quote a good example of the abbreviated allusion given its full value by ready response. It is from Sir William Rothenstein's reminiscences: "Supping in a hot room with Ellen Terry, he murmured: 'By the living Jingo.' Instantly Ellen Terry replied 'So am I.' got up, and opened the window." If there be any who do not understand the allusion it is their own fault: they cannot be familiar with "The Vicar of Wakefield."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1933

"FORCIBLE FEEDING"

Sir Samuel Hoare's defence of the Viceroy's telegram to Gandhiji is as unreasonable and haughty as that of the Viceroy himself. He affects the tone of one who thinks that he has crushed his adversary, but he does not realise that the last word has yet to be said on the present position and it will not rest entirely with him. He was promptly reminded by Mr. Lansbury, himself, that the Congress movement had not been crushed, "as Sir Samuel and Government would speedily learn." The Congress, Sir Samuel will learn soon enough, is even greater than any particular movement it may initiate.

NEGOTIATE NOW.

Maulvi Shafi Daoodi is not a Congressman nor does he at all sympathise with Civil Disobedience but he holds that Gandhiji "has taken the right step." He believes that a meeting between Gandhiji and the Viceroy will itself "pave the way for the complete withdrawal of Civil Disobedience." But it does not occur to the Government that their refusal of an interview with Gandhiji might itself give a fresh lease of life to that movement. But whatever may be the future programme of the Congress Sir Samuel or his successor will eventually be compelled to negotiate with national leaders. It is sheer obstinacy not to appreciate the plain fact that it is more graceful to negotiate now and more profitable to do so with one who has a soft corner in his heart for the British connection.

ILLOGICAL!

But, "No," says the arrogant Sir Samuel, "I repeat, there can be no question of making a bargain with the Congress as a condition for their accepting ordinary obligations of law abiding citizens." The talk of a "bargain" is illogical when even an interview, which might have ended in a good bargain, is not conceded. It was open to Government to demand their own terms for a bargain, but it is cussedness to refuse even the preliminary parleys. Mr. Lansbury pertinently asked why the Government could not treat Gandhiji as they had before treated Generals Botha and Smuts.

We need not go far back for historical precedents to South Africa or Ireland or America. After all one cannot feel sure how precisely history will repeat itself. But everybody remembers how Lord Irwin interviewed Gandhiji in the midst of the Civil Disobedience campaign. It is well-known that he did so, not as a matter of favour, but because he was compelled by the pressure of events. If the present Viceroy does not follow his predecessor's example, it is partly because he does not possess the same degree of statesmanship and partly, perhaps, because he has yet to feel the pressure of events.

END THE UNCERTAINTY.

In the meanwhile, it must be confessed that Gandhiji himself is leaving the situation in an unhappy state of doubt and uncertainty. The indefinite suspension of the mass movement is in accordance with the suggestion we have made for weeks past and its wisdom will not be long in being appreciated by the very persons who have so far disagreed with and misrepresented us. But uncertainty of the future, as well as of the present, is more harmful than anything else at this critical juncture in the Nation's affairs.

If Congress organisations are to cease functioning, Congressmen and others who do not believe in individual or mass Civil Disobedience should now straightway proceed to organise and launch their own programme without troubling any longer about immediate negotiations, which just at present are for obvious reasons likely to be one-sided. Let that new programme of action be carried on vigorously enough for a few months, and Government may themselves appreciate the need for negotiations and find themselves forced to yield to the pressure of events as Lord Irwin did in 1931. Even a "constitutional" agitation can make it plain that the country will not accept a sham constitution. And how do Sir Samuel Hoare and his friends propose to force it down our throats?

Pampering The Princes

A few days ago a Delhi message stated that the Government of India contemplated bringing forward proposals drastically to amend the Princes Protection Act to afford them even greater protection than they get now. No particulars were placed before the public to justify the new measure, except perhaps the demand of the Princes themselves, who must be the aggrieved parties in the case. We are now informed by a Delhi paper that the Government of India are giving the measure further consideration and that "they do not propose to bring forward any hastily conceived measure."

This is not a very reassuring piece of news to the public, for it may mean anything. It may mean that the Government are forging even a more stringent weapon than they contemplated at first. The suggestion that the Government are capable of properly considering such a reactionary measure is rather hard to believe from our past experience. The Government of India have all along pampered the Indian Princes, particularly when they have actively or passively supported the reactionary measures in British India. It is only natural that the Government of India should desire to do the Princes a favour in turn, and thus show them in turn some measure of sympathy.

The same paper informs us that the recent Kashmir agitation, the anti-Alwar propaganda, the attacks on the rulers of Bhawalpore and Bhopal "have brought a new and serious problem into the field." We do not see why and how, for in every instance the agitation was more or less justified by subsequent results. In Kashmir a prolonged agitation resulted in reforming the administration. In Alwar the Prince, though he was for years the warm favourite of the Government, had to vacate his 'gadi' for a couple of years. In Bhawalpore there was a justifiable cause, though nothing has been done by the Paramount Power against the Prince. In the case of Bhopal a prolonged litigation has resulted in the accused being sentenced to a fairly long term of imprisonment, though we do not know what will be the result of an appeal.

Why do the Princes want protection? Is it to prevent their autocratic misdeeds from being bruited abroad? While the people in the States are living under the worst personal rule in this year of grace 1933, are they not even to be allowed to ventilate their legitimate grievances through the British Indian Press? How are they to get their grievances redressed, if not through the Press? If there were a constitutional government in the States, perhaps there might have been some sort of excuse for the measure the Government of India contemplate bringing forward. But while the Princes will not think of the slightest political progress in their petty principalities, they want not a single word to be breathed against their administration!

Even now there is an agitation going on against the Patiala ruler in the Punjab, but the Government of India are suppressing it with all possible zeal and speed, instead of compelling the Prince to reform himself or his administration. Is it to protect a prince against such agitation that the Government are bringing forward the new measure? There is time enough for such legislation, for when there is a Federation, the Princes will be able to get what they want with the help of the Government bloc. Why should the Government of India be in an indecent hurry just now?

UNWANTED NAVY

In reply to a question from Mr. David Grenfell in the Commons whether the Government of India intended to revive the Navy Bill of 1929, with a provision for control by the Indian legislature, the Under-Secretary of State for India said the Government of India were considering such a measure. He also said that the question of giving the Indian legislature control over the proposed Navy did not arise. It will be remembered that when the Government of India, introduced a similar Bill in the Assembly, it was rejected by that body, because it would not think of having a Navy over which Indians had not the slightest control, or in the manning of which Indians could have no part.

We wrote on a former occasion that there was no demand for such a Bill, and that India could not afford to keep a Navy to rival her neighbours'. There is a Disarmament Conference sitting at Geneva to consider what measures should be concerted to bring down the burden of armaments which is pressing on the world's peoples so heavily, and yet here are the Government of India bringing forward a Bill for creating a new Navy, with all its paraphernalia, in the administration of which Indians will not have the least voice. India will merely be asked to pay the annual or monthly bills.

Where is the need for a Navy now? Unless India is willing to maintain a very large and formidable Navy, it will be entirely useless to have an imitation Navy for the mere pleasure of spending money on it. Sir Malcolm Hailey told the Joint Parliamentary Committee the other day that the White Paper constitution, which again nobody wants, will cost the country about eight to ten crores, a sum which India can hardly afford in these times of financial depression, when the country can, only with the greatest difficulty, balance its budget. The new Navy will cost India several crores of rupees, if it is to be an effective arm. Even the Government of India, will have seriously to consider the financial implications and burdens of the White Paper on the people of India.

In addition to all that, the Government now propose to bring forward a new measure—an unnecessary measure, which Indians do not want—for spending more money. The present Prime Minister was firmly opposed to the creation of an Indian Navy in 1929 and Mr. Barker, a Labour Member of Parliament, said witheringly that the Navy was created because it was a long way to Singapore. "They should tell the House that they are creating this Navy to supplement the base at Singapore. ..... It is an insult to the Indian people to say that we are creating this Navy for the purpose of giving prestige to India. It is sheer humbug and the Government know it very well." It is needless to reinforce these sentiments. All that we can add is that nothing has happened in the meanwhile to change those conditions.

PRESS VIEWS

All In The Air

It is quite on the cards that to all sections of political opinion in India the vague White Paper in the light of the commentaries on it by Sir Samuel Hoare and his lieutenants is unacceptable. But the Secretary of State is certain that the financial implications of "autonomy" will mean a call for more revenues which cannot at present be obtained by the unequal division of burdens between the States and the Provinces. Things will have to wait till world recovery is achieved. So he is adumbrating a scheme unacceptable to India and unlikely to set on foot at all!—"Swarajya."

The Real Danger

The continuation of Civil Disobedience requires a dissatisfied and disaffected society. That is being ensured by the way reforms are being prepared. The real danger is not the threat of the revival of Civil Disobedience which for an year or two or even five years will not be very effective; the danger lies in a disillusioned people completely giving up faith in constitutional development and coming to believe only in extra-constitutional action.

It is all very well for the Government to believe that it can control all subversive movements and can depend on communal and inter-caste and inter-provincial jealousies and the fears of the Princes to keep themselves in the saddle. When statesmanship has fled away, the policy of divide and rule will not work for very long. The disillusioned people are bound to make a common cause in the long run.—"Sind Observer."

No Effective Decision

What we suspect is that the minds of the Congress leaders were too much laden with the anxiety about how they deported themselves towards the Government. Pandit Malaviyaji's argument, for instance, against an unconditional withdrawal of civil disobedience, namely that such a step would be construed to mean an abject surrender to the Government was more or less beside the point. For withdrawal of civil disobedience would not necessarily mean the giving up of the fight or an offer of co-operation on the terms to be dictated by the Government. It was open to the Congress leaders to chalk out a new line of action without any reference to the attitude of the Government. The feeling is irresistible that the Poona Conference refused to decide the issue on its own merits. The result is that Poona has not decided at all, that is effectively.—"Mussalman"

HYDERABAD'S REAL PROBLEM

Hydaris May Come And Go But Hyderabad Policy Ever Remains

(By S. A. BORGAONKAR, LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.)

The sixth of the series of "Scrutator's" articles on Hyderabad affairs is already published and I wonder if any more is still to appear. Scrutator has surely transgressed the limits of fair criticism and thereby has lost much of the effect of his previous articles.

My intention is not to defend Nawab Sir Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur for the policy he is pursuing in Hyderabad; but it cannot be denied at the same time that Sir Akbar Hyderi and Sir Richard Trench are not solely responsible for the check on democratic institutions in the Dominions. The state of affairs in Hyderabad will remain the same or it might even go worse if to-morrow Sir Akbar Hyderi and Sir Richard Trench resign from the Executive Council. Scrutator suggests that Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur is responsible for inviting and keeping the costly services of British Officers in the State. However, there is not a single fact in the series of his six articles to prove that Sir Akbar Hyderi personally or conjointly proposed the intervention of British Officers at the heads of the principle department of the State. The fact is that the Brown Bureaucracy of the State was powerless on account of sheer force of circumstances to check their ingress.

ONE SINGLE IDEA.

At present the administration is being run with one single idea, that Hyderabad is an Islamic State. This is the idea on which the scheme of Osmania University is founded; this is the idea on which all empowering department Umur-I-Majahabi (Ecclesiastical Department) is established, this is the idea for which reappointments and extensions of retiring officers are necessitated and this is the idea on account of which several lakhs of rupees are drained every year outside the territory.

During the past this idea was not so predominantly apparent in the administration of the State as it is in the recent years. Now it is quite evident that a Government cannot be carried with the main idea of its being an Islamic State, while eighty-five per cent of the population belongs to the Hindu community without the help and intervention from Delhi as long as that remains the seat of Sovereign authority in India.

If Sir Akbar Hyderi by any stretch of immagination is responsible for inviting British intervention in the State, then he is no more responsible for that than any other Member of the Brown Bureaucracy of Hyderabad. It is no use shutting one's eyes against the truth. The fact is that the British officers are there only because the Government cannot do without them.

SUPPRESSION OF PAPERS.

Writing about the "Rayut" a Urdu Weekly edited and published by Mr. Narsingrao, Scrutator suggests that the same was suppressed only because it showed courage enough in disclosing the wrong done to the State by Sir Akbar Hyderi's Railway deal. There might be truth in it; however it does not mean that Sir Akbar Hyderi alone is responsible for the suppression of freedom of writing in the State. "Nagaric", a Marathi Weekly, was also suppressed but that was not because it wrote against Sir Akbar Hyderi. "Nizam Vijaya" also a Marathi weekly was suspended for six months, that also was not because it criticised Sir Akbar unfavourably.

Several other British Indian papers are proscribed in Hyderabad, none of which, to my knowledge, enjoys this fate be-

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

CANARD EXPOSED.

We are glad that the Japanese Consul-General denies that any Indian had any connection with the recent Seisanto movement in Japan, on account of which several arrests were lately made.

It is really wicked that charges should be levelled at Indians who are exiles from their birthplace, simply because they are working for the freedom of their motherland, even in distant places.

Mr. Rash Behari Bose, the Japanese Consul-General takes pains to state, was not behind any anti-British campaign in Japan, as was reported by a news agency.

We should not have cared to notice this matter at all, but for the fact that the incident is likely to create prejudice against those Indians, who are strangers to their own land on account of their political beliefs and activities.

HITLER'S LATEST.

If further proof were needed to prove that the Nazi movement is working hand in hand with German capitalists, Hitler's latest decree provides it.

A General Economic Council has been formed with prominent economists, bankers and industrialists on it to go into economic questions.

In the meantime, trade unions have been completely smashed and as usual the workers' funds have been attached, their banks raided, and their co-operative societies extinguished.

There can be only one object in setting up this Economic Council—to enslave the workers even more than now. We published yesterday a letter from Count Reventlow, a Junker himself, complaining to Hitler about the Nazi Terror against Trade Unions.

In Italy, Mussolini has done the same with the same methods, and Hitler only betters the instruction.

LATHI CHARGE ON WORKERS.

The statement issued by Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Nagpur Textile Union, on the lathi charge by the local police on a peaceful procession of workmen deserves to be seriously considered by the Labour interests of the province.

The procession, it is stated, was led by Mrs. Ruikar and the members of it only wanted to interview cerain officials with regard to some labour grievances.

This was needlessly banned and though Mrs. Ruikar arranged with the police officials on the spot to withdraw it at 1 p.m., she was arrested a few minutes before and the whole procession was subjected to a severe lathi charge in which one worker fell unconscious and over twenty-five more received serious injuries, not even the women workers escaping the lathi blows.

If Mr. Ruikar's statement is accurate, we cannot but share his suspicion that "the local officials were anyhow bent upon 'terrorising' the poor workers".

HANDS OFF OUR BEAUTY SPOTS.

Some of the members of the Corporation do not seem to be able to move about in the city without wanting to help themselves to refreshments.

A proposition was brought forward in the Corporation for opening a refreshment stall in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden an Malabar Hill, though within a furlong or two of it there are several Irani shops where tea can be had "ad libitum".

The Chaupatty Foreshore has already been converted into a market for the sale of "bhajias and gathias".

This is one of the most beautiful places in Bombay and serves as a lung to thickly congested Girgaum and other parts of the city within a distance of one or two miles. And yet these "refreshment stalls" for which Mr. Goregacker is hankering on Malabar Hill have turned the Foreshore into a hawkers' heaven.

One or two of our beauty spots may at least be left free from these "refreshment stalls" which destroy their aesthetic amenities.

Readers' Views

LINCOLN'S EXAMPLE

From "Parsi."

Apropos of the interview with the Viceroy sought by Gandhiji (which has been refusal), I am reminded of an interview sought by rebel commissioners with Lincoln during the American Civil War.

In 1864 the Northern sympathisers of the rebels clamoured that Lincoln could make a just peace with the South if he chose. Mr. Lincoln said that he was ready, as he always had been and would continue to be, to receive any agent or influential person sent to him by rebel authorities to treat on terms of peace with a view of securing peace to the people of this country (United States). A conference with rebel commissioners was accordingly arranged in Fort Monroe. Secretary Seward was charged by the President with the duty of representing the national authority in the conference. Lincoln, solicitous as to the complexion that the interview might take, followed the Secretary. The enemies of Lincoln in the political field affected wrath and mortification that he had so far forgotten his dignity as to meet in amity the representatives of the rebels whom they were fighting in the field.

It was also charged that the President, afraid that Seward would not make sufficiently large concessions, had gone to Fort Monroe to make sure that everything that the rebel commissioners asked should be granted if possible. The conference proved fruitless. The House of Representatives passed a resolution calling on the President for a report of the proceedings at the conference. From the reading of the papers submitted, which was listened to by the House in breathless silence, men saw that the President had not abated one jot or tittle of his official dignity and that his sagacity and shrewdness had been once more triumphantly vindicated. When the reading of the documents was concluded a burst of uncontrollable applause followed and men saw and honoured the wisdom with which Mr. Lincoln had conducted the whole affair from first to last.

Now, can it be said of the Viceroy (as of Lincoln) that he has exhausted all honourable means of securing peace with Gandhiji and the Congress? While Lincoln expressed his readiness to grant an interview which the rebel commissioners sought with him without making any conditions, Lord Willingdon refuses to see Mr. Gandhi without Civil Disobedience being abandoned first. Though Mr. Lincoln as President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Republic during the stormy period of civil war exercised a virtual dictatorship, he had Christian humility enough to go in person to Fort Monroe to talk over peace terms with the rebel commissioners. What a tremendous impetus to the securing of peace it would have been if the Viceroy, quitting (as a true Christian should) false notions of fancied dignity and prestige had gone in person to the Poona Conference (as Mr. Lincoln went to Fort Monroe) in order to settle peace terms with Mr. Gandhi and the delegates?

PARSIS AND MIXED MARRIAGES

From "Mody."

There could not have been a worse exhibition of unpardonable selfishness of members of our community than the one, many of us had the misfortune of witnessing on last Sunday in the C. J. Hall. To be short and sweet every one who spoke at the occasion is a married man. Arguments were too puerile to convince even a school boy and therefore all the more surprsing that a man of Mr. Khareghat's experience should have associated himself with such a movement.

For the present, leaving aside all other questions such as affecting the dogma of universality of religions, the effect of the force of evolution, the ideal of Western civilization, the liberty of thought and action, the physical and mental degeneration, the political life of the country etc., may I ask Mr. Khareghat and the conservative element of the community as to how they are going to solve the problem which is vitally affecting the happiness of thousands of our sisters who are now vegetating without any prospect of marriage.

PATHAN TOLL COLLECTOR

From "Self-Protection."

Till now the Bombay public used to read about the Pathan money lender and of his "direct methods" of recovering his dues but since the Road Tolls are introduced by the Local Government the Pathan Toll Collector has also come in prominence before the public eye.

I have noticed that several Toll collecting stations, whether designedly or by accident, are located in isolated spots far away from the nearest village or habitation where neither Police help nor even persons other than the Toll men themselves are available for help or even as witnesses in case the Pathan mode is carried out to its last stage. In a contingency of this kind what is a motorist to do who is very often the only occupant of the car or has ladies as his co-passengers? Is he supposed to go prepared and equipped with all necessary methods and material for self-protection and if need be to utilise them on an emergency or to surrender himself and his companions to the tender mercies of the Pathan Toll Collector?

A couple of months ago when the W.I.A.A. took up the subject very seriously and soon thereafter we heard of the Passenger and Traffic Relief Association following the lead, we had hoped for some tangible result of the agitation but we have heard next to nothing as to what further is being done by these Associations.

May I suggest a very useful and at the same time the least expensive or exacting service these Associations can do to the Motorist by advising the Motorist as to how and to what extent he can legally protect his life and limb and those of his companions by way of self-protection on an emergency like those disclosed by the recent few incidents noted above.

These Associations can also usefully demand the Authorities to provide safe-guards on such occasions for the safety of the Motoring Public and in proper cases make an example of the Toll Collector by making him alive to his responsibilities to the same extent as he seems to understand his rights and privileges.

AID FOR RAILWAY PASSENGERS

From "Convenience."

Recently when the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association reorganised its management the Travelling Public naturally hoped for better and more effective activities for their grievances. But the string of complaints about the hardships of the travelling Public at the Bombay Central Station appearing in the Press justify one asking what steps this Association has taken to attend to the subject.

If this Association has to justify its existence one effective method would be for the Association to post a couple of their volunteers at the principal Railway Stations who should not only help in attending to the passengers' trouble with reference to the Station Police and Station Coolies but in a proper case report the incident where the Police or the Station Authorities are inattentive to the complaints and collect and preserve evidence so that the matter can be taken to law and an example may be set.

APPOINT A KANNADA

From "A Kannada"

Times without number, protests have been made against the step-motherly attitude of the Government towards the claims and aspirations of Karnatak people. To take one of the many instances, I beg to point out the anomaly of appointing non-Karnatak gentlemen who do not know a syllable of Kannada, as the Educational Inspectors.

It can be said without of fear of constradiction that this process has been going on for the last decade. Gentlemen from Sindh, Maharashtra and Gujarat have been successively appointed to that post. I need not at present go into the details of their administration and as to how the cause of education in Karnatak is harmed.

This act of riding rough shod over the claims of teachers in Karnatak cannot be too strongly condemned. Does the Government mean that there are no competent teachers who are fit to hold that post? If it is so, I think, the Government is seriously mistaken. The time has come for Government to rectify this anomaly. Mr. K. S. Vakil the present Inspector is going to retire in a short time. Through your esteemed columns I urge the Government to appoint a Karnataka gentleman to that post and promote the cause of education in Karnatak.

MASS C. D. WILL BE SUSPENDED

(Continued from page 1.)

obedience till after the suspension period without telling the Government previously about it."

HARIJAN MOVEMENT.

Asked about what would happen to the Harijan movement he said: "many people had expected that I would devote the whole of my time to the Harijan movement. These do not understand me and without any disparagement to any of them I would say that they do not understand all the implications of what they thought. In the first instance my life is not divided into watertight compartments but is one indivisible whole and therefore I could not possibly give up the activities of a life time which are as dear to me as the Harijan movement itself. My activities react upon one another. Therefore if I excluded other activities my Harijan service would itself suffer. Then again I could not all the twenty-four hours of the day be doing Harijan work. That is an impossible thing and if it was suggested that I should give up prison life which the Civil Disobedience movement implied for the sake of Harijan work, it means that I should give up a life principle.

Therefore I can only render this service to the best of my ability and consistently with the principles that govern my life.

Lastly, as I have already stated Harijan work requires tremendous individual efforts for self-purification. In that respect perhaps, it may be distinguished from other movements, social, political or semi-political. The recent fast perhaps best illustrates my point. Therefore I am certain that my attention to other activities does not in any way affect my capacity for serving the Harijan cause."—A. P.

PEACE EFFORTS IGNORED

Dr. Ansari Says Government Is Treating Congress Like Strikers

NEW DELHI, July 17.

Dr. M. A. Ansari interviewed by the Associated Press on the Viceroy's refusal to give an interview to Mahatma Gandhi, said "On reading carefully the Viceroy's reply, it appears to me to amount to this, that Government does not want to see the Mahatma unless the Civil Disobedience movement is unconditionally withdrawn, because Government thinks that the movement is unconstitutional.

The position taken is the same as the Government and masters of industry have always taken in the case of strikers, and such other forms of direct action. If this attitude is persisted in no negotiation at all is possible.

It is a thousand pities that the door for honourable peace which the Mahatma and many others had worked to open has been so forcibly banged in their face by the Government.—A.P.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY THROWN AWAY

Lahore Press On Viceroy's Refusal To See Gandhiji

LAHORE, July 18.

Under the heading "No Compromise", the "Civil and Military Gazette" welcomes the Viceroy's reply to Gandhiji's request.

The paper adds that the Poona Conference has demonstrated a change of heart on the part of many, presumably influential men of Congress camp but Gandhiji's telegram proves that Gandhiji refused to recognise not only that change of heart but anything which he himself does not initiate or support.

The "Tribune" while reitrating that Congress should call off Civil Disobedience says that there is every reason to hope that after an exchange of views with His Excellency the Viceroy Gandhiji would be advised by the Congress to call off Civil Disobedience In making this impossible by rejecting Gandhiji's peace overtures the Viceroy has again thrown away a golden opportunity and he has done so in the circumstances which immeasurably heighten the nature and gravity of his blunder. —A. P.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

Congress Leaders Also Leaving Poona

POONA, July 18.

Gandhiji accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and party left Poona at 3-35 p.m. by the Poona Express for Bombay. He was seen off at the railway station by a large number of friends and admirers.

Prominent Congress leaders are also leaving one by one.—A. P.

BRITISH PRESS PRAISES VICEROY

LONDON, July 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article says that the Government can no more make terms with Mahatma Gandhi than with the Bengal terrorists. Gandhiji's new proposal is a mere facesaving expedient.

"The Times" thinks that Sir Samuel Hoare's very proper declaration should help to clarify the political situation in India where it is often maintained that the action of Delhi does not always reflect the intentions of Whitehall. There can be no question of bargaining with the Congress.

"The Daily Herald" declares that it will hardly do Indian nationalism much good for Mahatma Gandhi to explain to Lord Willingdon what he thinks of civil disobedience. It would scarcely shake the foundations of the Government of India if Lord Willingdon received Gandhi.

Neither India nor the world is in so good a condition that responsible people can afford to waste time over such pettinesses. —Reute.

WHAT ALLAHABAD THINKS

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

General opinion here shows that the Viceroy's reply to Mahatma Gandhi's request for an interview was inevitable in the circumstances.

"The Pioneer" says that though noticeably less brusque in tone than the Government communique of May 9th, it is equally uncompromising and with great deal more reason.

For in so far as the situation has changed, it has changed for the worse, thanks to the unfortunate decision taken at Poona

"The Leader" thinks that the expected has happened. The position of both is intelligent and consistent with their respective politicies.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI URGED TO PLEAD WITH VICEROY

KARACHI, July 18.

Shaika Abdul Majid, President of the Central Khilafat Committee has wired to Mohlana Shaukat Ali, requesting him to use his influence with the Viceroy for granting an interview to Mahatma Gandhi, assuring the Viceroy that the interview would bring about abandonment of Civil Disobedience and Peace.—A.P.

DR. ALAM IN BOMBAY

Dr. Alam, a member of the Congress Working Committee is arriving in Bombay at 4 p.m. from Poona and will be staying with Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha.

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SIMLA DECISION REGRETTED

British Press Reports Mislead M. P's

MOTION DEFEATED

Gandhiji Should Be Judged On Telegram To Viceroy, Says Lansbury

LONDON, July 17.

After further debate on the India Office Estimates Mr. Butler replying, described the recent advance in India in the direction of civil aviation, telegraph and telephone development, and referring to social and economic questions, maintained that British administration strove to work unceasingly for the masses providing such benefits as the Lloyd Barrage and similar work.

Mr. Butler said that India had been saved by the Government's wise guidance and administration from many shocks and panics which had afflicted other countries.

NEW FACTORIES BILL.

Referring to Labour legislation in which the Govern... been idle, Mr. Butler announced that the Government was actually considering the preparation of the new Factories Bill on the general lines of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour.

Referring to Meerut, he said that it was not fair to mix the activities of prisoners with the objects of legitimate trades unionism in India. He referred to the factors causing the delay, but did not enter fully into the case as an appeal was to be heard.

GANDHIJI SHOULD ISSUE DENIAL.

Mr. Butler said that the House was asked not to base its views of what happened at Poona on press reports, but if Mahatma Gandhi considered them inaccurate he need only issue a denial, and proper attention would be given to it.

Mr. George Lansbury rose at the conclusion of Mr. Butler's speech, and said he wanted to say definitely he did not charge anyone with dishonourable conduct in India. He had the highest respect for many of those who were carrying out a very hard and difficult task in that country, although he profoundly disagreed with the policy they were administering.

He said that Mr. Butler had made no attempt to deal with the Labourites' fundamental objection with regard to Meerut.

A REGRETTABLE DECISION.

Mr. Lansbury greatly regretted that the Government adhered to their decision with regard to Mahatma Gandhi. It was not for Gandhi to contradict everything in the newspapers. They asked that he should be judged on the contents of his telegram to the Viceroy.

Mr. Lansbury's motion to reduce the estimates was defeated by 186 votes to 32.

The debate was adjourned "sine die."—Reuter.

MONSOON STRONG IN BENGAL

All-India Weather Report

POONA, July 18.

Yesterday's depression over Chota Nagpur has moved further westwards and lies this morning over West Central Provinces where locally heavy rain has fallen. The depression over Kathiawar is filling up. The monsoon is strong in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Central Provinces and local in Assam, East United Provinces, Central India, West Rajputana, South West Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar, and North Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East Rajputana, East and North Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind, Bombay Deccan and North Maaras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: —Port Blair half an inch; Akyab three quarters; Rangoon a half; Darjeeling, Barisal, Saugor Island, Chandbali and Balasore three; Narayanganj, Calcutta and Sandheads two; Chaibasa and Sambalpur one and a half; Bogra, Cox's Bazar, Berhampore, Dinajpur and Naya Dumka one; Ranchi, Mymensingh, and Hazaribagh three-quarters; Pachmarhi five; Seoni four; Pendra three; Jubbulpore, Raipur and Kanker two; Bhopal, Hoshangabad and Nagpur one and a half; Saugor one; Guna, Amraoti, Khandwa and Chanda a half; Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Sutna a quarter; Surat one and a half; Veraval, Srinagar, Pasni, Karachi and Dalhousie a half; Bikaner, Jhalrapatam, Sialkot, Khushab, Lyallpur, Multan, Leh and Sonamarg a quarter; Calicut one and a half; Mercara one; Belgaum, and Vizagapatam a half; Ratnagiri and Nizamabad a quarter. A. P.

FOUR YOUTHS SET FREE

Lower Court's Order On Alleged Revolutionaries Quashed

NEW DELHI, July 18.

Four youths, namely, Bhattacharya, Ram Singh, Chilbehari and Ramchand, who were bound over in sureties ranging between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 for their alleged revolutionary activities by Delhi Magistrate, have been set free on appeal by Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, who quashed the lower court's order under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD COTTON MILL DEADLOCK

Management Agree To Take Back All Old Operatives

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

The operatives of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mill, who were on strike on ground of alleged victimization of some operatives for joining the New Majdur Union, have severed their connection with the Majdur Union and joined the old Labour Association.

The mill authorities have consequently agreed to take back all the old operatives.—A. P.

The Offices and Press of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" are being transferred from Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, to new premises known as "Red Building," Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort. This, naturally, involves considerable inconvenience and difficulty in the production of the paper for a few days.

We are, therefore, obliged to ask for the indulgence of our readers until the process of complete removal is achieved.

WORKING TILAK SWARAJYA SANGHA AGAIN

Preliminary Meeting At "Prabhat" Office: Invitations To 37 Persons Issued

Circulars have been issued convening a preliminary meeting at "Prabhat" Office, on Wednesday (19th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.), with the object of "working the Tilak Swarajya Sangha again". Text of the circular is as under:—

"An overwhelming majority in the country is now for dropping direct action and for reviving Parliamentary constitutional activity again. We propose therefore to meet for an informal talk on Wednesday (July 19) at 4 p.m., at the "Prabhat" office so that we may place our considered view before Mr. N. C. Kelkar (who is coming to Bombay on the 22nd for the States People's Conference) and other trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Sangha.

OBJECT OF MEETING.

It is proposed to discuss the advisability of beginning work under the joint auspices of Tilak Swarajya Sangha and Dr. Besant Swarajya Sangha. The idea is to work up for suitable amendments in the coming Government of India Bill, so as to bring it in conformity with the Nehru Report, retaining the Federal structure.

It is also proposed that the right to get the new constitution amended, through a constituent Assembly, composed of members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures, should be secured through this activity."

INVITEES.

The following persons among others have been invited to the preliminary meeting:—

Mr. M. C. Chagla,
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas,
Mr. J. M. Mehta,
Mr. Mawji Govindji,
Dr. Welkar,
Dr. Savarkar,
Dr. Athavle,
Dr. Ernalkar,
Mr. P. R. Lele,
Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee,
Mr. M. N. Talpade,
Mr. G. S. Talpade;
Mr. S. L. Silam,
Mr. Yashavant K. Khadilkar;
Mrs. Bachuben Lotwala;
Mrs. Maniben Kara;
Mr. Karnik;
Dr. Gilder;
Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta,
Mr. Pupala and
Mr. S. R. Saradesai.

KHOJA GIRL'S DEATH MYSTERY

Sister Of Deceased Narrates Story Of Blood-Stained Frocks At Inquest

At the inquest to-day on the death of Jainabai, the 20 year old Khoja girl, the sister of Jainabai giving evidence stated that she had seen her mother throwing a piece of cloth "like a bundle" out of the window soon after the death of Jainabai.

Sergeant Twiss in his evidence said that he found the dead body of a male child between the two houses in the Sweepers' Lane in Pydownie Road, on July 1.

BLOOD-STAINED FROCKS.

After describing the exhumation of the body and the discovery of blood-stains, witness stated that Kulsambi, sister of the deceased made a statement to him and handed over to him three blood-stained frocks. These frocks she said, she had washed on Saturday.

Dr. Jal, B. Patel and Dr. F.R. Parekh of the Parekh Hospital, at Sandhurst Road, had both examined the girl and Sergeant Twiss recorded their statements. Both doctors had examined the girl in the presence of her parents and identified the parents.

Kulsumbi, the sister of the deceased then gave evidence. She stated that her mother woke her up at about 1 a.m. on Saturday and had asked her to wash certain blood-stained garments, which she later handed over to the police. At the time her mother asked her to wash the clothes her sister was alive She said that she saw her mother throwing out of the window a bundle of clothes. She said that later, when she went into the room of her sister, she did not see any baby there.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, certified that death of Jainabai was due to haemorrhage and heart failure, due to delivery, the woman's body having been extensively diseased by fatty degeneration. He found that the baby was that of Jainibai.

The chemical Analyser in his report on the contents of the stomach of Janiabai stated that none of the recognisable poisons was detected.

Further hearing of the inquest was adjourned to Thursday.

SILVER DEADLOCK

Sub-Committee Fails To Reach Satisfactory Agreement

INDIAN OPPOSITION

Holders' Bloc Refuses To Support U. S. Move Of Sales Restriction

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 1.

The World Economic Conferences one day old infant Sub-Committee on the limitation of the sale of silver was invited by Senator Pittman yesterday to frame an agreement between the chief silver producing countries and countries which largely hold and use silver so as to limit arbitrary sales upon the world market.

A formidable opposition was displayed to-day notably by India, China and Spain as large holders. A deadlock developed, and the proceedings were tentatively adjourned until to-morrow.

HYDERABAD'S REAL PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

cause they were the stumbling blocks in Sir Akbar Hyderi's designs. Heaps of applications for starting weeklies and monthlies are either rejected or still lying undisposed with the Political Department, not because all of them were to criticise Sir Akbar Hyderi or his handling of finances.

Under these circumstances on account of the single instance of the "Rayat" it is unfair to blame Sir Akbar Hyderi alone for the suppression of the freedom of the press and speech in the State.

POLICY WILL CONTINUE.

The fact is that the Brown Bureaucracy of Hyderabad is under apprehension that as soon as the freedom of speech and press is granted to the public the platforms will be wrung and the papers will be full with the grievances of discontented Eighty-five per cent of the population. The same is the case with the non-establishment of the democratic institutions in Hyderabad. The Government is afraid that, if the Legislative Council and other institutions are granted to the public on popular election basis then the same will be occupied by the majority which will make it extremely difficult to run the administration on Pan Islamic basis. Hyderi, Trench and Co., may go or they may remain there, Hyderabad affairs will be the same as long as the administration is carried on the set of principles on which it is running today.

FIRE SMOULDERING.

So the problem before Hyderabad which is preventing her progress towards democracy is not Sir Akbar Hyderi and his associates; but it is the policy pursued by the strong Brown Bureaucracy against which every well meaning person is helpless.

Scrutator in the first of his articles has even suggested that the discontentment of the Hindus is either the creation of British intervention or a mere exaggeration of the simple and ordinary facts. As to the latter it is quite enough to draw his, as well as the readers' attention to the series of pamphlets published by various individual authors and by the Hindu Standing Committee of Hyderabad on the conditions of the Hindus in the State.

As to the first of his suggestions this can be disproved by the single instance of the Judicial Department. Among the chief departments of the State this is the one which never had directly or indirectly any British official at its head. It can be noticed from the Civil Service list that in this department Hindus are treated most unfavourably and are rarely appointed than in most of the other departments. It is an open secret in Hyderabad that one of the British officials had to fight hard against the Brown Bureaucracy for breaking a time-honoured tradition of having only one Hindu Judge in the High Court. After a severe tussele for once in the history of the State there sat two Hindu Judges for about three years.

Recently when opportunity occured by tactful manoeuvre one of them was replaced by the other and the tradition was again established with religious tenacity.

SELF-DECEPTION.

It is merely a sort of self-deception to think that there is no disaffection amongst the Hindus here, and that whatever is heard is either exaggerated or a false cry of few mischief-mongers. The fire is smouldering there and most of the sensible Hindu public is feeling their humiliating position. No doubt as yet the tide is under control; but it might at any time break the barriers or be used by shrewder agents against the very same persons who are reaping their harvest beneath the dams.

Therefore the salvation of Hyderabad lies in finding some sort of solution, before it is too late, for establishing democratic institutions with adequate safeguards for the Governing minority.

AUSTRIA BEATS SPAIN

Preliminary Competition For Davis Cup

VIENNA, July 18.

Austria beat Spain by five matches to nil in the second round of the preliminary competition for 1934 Davis Cup.—Reuter's Special.

MIDDLESEX BEATEN

Ten Wickets Victory For Yorkshire

LONDON, July 18.

In the match between Yorkshire and Middlesex which began on Saturday Yorkshire won by ten wickets.

The scores were:—

Middlesex 305 and 114 (Macaulay 7 for 52).

Yorkshire 367 and 53 for no loss.—Reuter's Special.

FINED FOR BURNING UNION JACK

MADRAS, July 18.

Kumarswami, Congress volunteer was fined Rs. 20 by Hon. Magistrate, Egmore this morning for setting fire to union jack flying over a house in Chodial last night.—A. P.

1700 MILES IN 12 HOURS

(Special Cable.)

NOVOSIBIRSK, July 18.

Wiley Post arrived at 6-27 in the morning after a twelve-hour flight of 1,700 miles from Moscow He resumed flight at 8-55 a.m. towards Irkutsk.

He is slightly ahead his 1931 record.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Viceroy granted an interview to Sir Nowroji Saklatwala.—

The Maharaja of Patiala accompanied by the Staff Officer arrived at Simla on Tuesday to stay at the Viceregal Lodge.

His Excellency the Viceroy held a meeting of his Executive Council on the 18th inst.

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TURKEY FRATERNISES WITH RUSSIA

Kemal's Government Fosters Cooperation In Economic And Artistic Fields

The fraternisation of Soviet Russia with Turkey has lately become much more pronounced, says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The initiative now comes from the Moscow intellectual elements and is directed towards a sort of cultural penetration. It appears that these elements, having exhausted the revolutionary material at home—having, perhaps, realised that their drama and their fiction tend to bore the Soviet public by the continual propagandist rehash of the same themes,—are now trying to find a new but parallel revolutionary field in Turkey. They are looking for subjects outside, and have suddenly realised that the Turkish war of independence can, if worked up, provide them with all they want, both in the way of picturesque and novel setting and of an inspiring revolutionary theme. It only needs a little rearrangement; it only needs to be represented as a class war (which it was not) and a war against the capitalistic Powers (which it hardly was) for it to be made thoroughly stimulating to the now rather blase Soviet public. The Soviet artists who have been sent to Turkey to work it up may be trusted to know their job.

Angora is doing all it can to encourage this Soviet artistic interest in Turkey and the Turkish revolution. The politest cultural interrelations are being stimulated. It seems to be felt that as Soviet Russia is artistically more advanced than Turkey there is good reason for taking advantage of its writers and its film directors to "boost" the Kemalist glories in picture and novel. The first move in this campaign of artistic fraternisation was made by a leading Russian film director and scenario writer Comrade Zarhi. As soon as he arrived here he was taken up by the Angora Ministry of Public Instruction and the Government party. He was given the privileges of a Government guest. He was carefully chaperoned over Kemal Pasha's battlefields, with eye-witnesses at his elbow. A Turkish Government committee will check the veracity of his scenario, which will cover the most dramatic scenes of the Turkish war of independence. Furnished with all the material that he wanted, he has gone back to Moscow to bring Russian cinema actors to turn parts of the film on the spot.

"REVOLT STUFF" FOR A NOVELIST.

This welcome to Russian cinema specialists indicates the value which Angora attaches to cinematographic propaganda. It is only lately that the Turks themselves began to be creators in this domain, and they have not yet had time to produce anything of lasting merit. The Russian use of their revolutionary material, besides popularising Turkey among the Soviet population, will stimulate the new Turkish cinema art. Though there are 144 cinemas already in Turkey, a number of them with seating for 2,000, only two or nationally produced films have yet been shown. This Russian fraternisation will teach the Turks how to do it.

After the film artist from Russia came the novelist, also searching for new "revolt stuff," Comrade Nikolin. He spent a long time in Anatolia under the guidance of Government helpers, and studied all the first-hand material he could find, as well as the setting of personalities and landscapes, for a propagandist novel on the Turkish revolution. He was trumpeted into the country as one of Soviet Russia's most effective revolutionary fiction writers.

So much for the more popular arts, but co-operation in the cultural domain has not stopped there. Soviet scientific bodies have found that they cannot hold aloof from the Turkish movements to create a new Turkish language and a new Turkish history. The Moscow Academy of Science has sent two of its members—an expert historian and an expert Turcologist, Comrades Man and Somdilivitch—to Angora for a fraternal exchange of discoveries, theories, and ideas in these spheres. The Turcologist comes armed with a knowledge of all the Turcoman dialects of Middle Asia as well as of the Turkish dialects spoken by the old-established Turkish colonies in the Crimea and other parts of Russia. He will import into the new Turkish vocabulary a wide contribution from these sources. The Linguistic Committee and the Ministry of Instruction at Angora are making use of this Soviet help to a flattering extent. In the domain of history the Russians are working in with the Turkish theme that the origins of the Turkish race date back farther than the Hittite Empires of 5,000 to 2,000 B.C., which gives a good long background to the Turkish revolution.

TEXTILE EQUIPMENT.

This varied intellectual fraternisation, which has become so active lately, is doubled by the officially accepted economic cooperation since the Soviet eight million dollar credit in machinery was arranged. The present summer will see the beginning of the setting up of the factories. A Turkish mission is now in Moscow finally selecting the machines for three textile factories—Russian experts first surveyed the Turkish producing areas and materials,—and will select, also, a number of Russian workers and foremen to come and work in them.

Although Angora knows that Communism is increasing in Turkey among the uninstructed classes, it feels that it can thus encourage a wide economic and intellectual fraternisation with Russia without relaxing its heavy hand on such crude revolutionary Marxism as is now showing itself here.

Delegates from all parts of India assembled at Simla for the Industries Conference, which concluded its sittings on Saturday last.

He calls the tune and Hydari dances.

IMPERIAL-MINDED MR. THOMAS OFFENDS LABORITES

His Absence During Debate Leads To Scen. In Commons

There were heated protests in the House of Commons on June 28 at the absence of Mr. J. H. Thomas (Dominions Secretary) when members were asked to vote £400,000 for a loan to Newfoundland to enable her to pay interest on her external debt on July 1.

Mr. Maxton (I. L. P., Bridgeton) thundered: "He is treating the House with gross disrespect!"

Mr. Buchanan (I. L. P., Gorbals) indignantly declared that "The contemptuous way in which the Dominions Secretary treats the House calls for a vote of censure."

Sir Francis Dyke Acland (Lib. Cornwall N.) intervened to pay a tribute to the efficiency of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald (Under-Secretary for the Dominions), who was sitting almost on the Treasury Bench.

"He is quite capable", said Sir Francis, "of dealing with the matter—possibly better than Mr. Thomas."

This did not satisfy Mr. Buchanan who moved the adjournment of the debate.

Shortly after this had been defeated by 247 to 36 Mr. Thomas arrived amid ironical cheers from Labour members. He explained that he had been unavoidably detained at the World Economic Conference.

CANADA UNABLE TO HELP

Appealing to the House to vote the money, Mr. Thomas recalled that earlier this year the House voted a loan to prevent Newfoundland from defaulting, which would have beeen a serious matter. On that occasion Canada raised half the loan, but was unable to take part in the fresh one.

Mr Lansbury (leader of the Opposition): "Why not?"

Mr. Thomas replied vaguely that there was a change in the financial situation in Canada. She had to meet all manner of obligations, and found herself unable to share in the loan.

A Member. So we are the milch cow."

Mr. Lansbury said it was obvious that Canada did not think it good enough to take any further risk.

The money was voted by 247 to 39.

LORD MESTON APPRAISES CONGRESS

Ex-Satrap Believes There Is "More Subtle And Enduring Power" Operating Behind

What he described as "a middle view" of the White Paper proposals on Indian reform was put forward by Lord Meston, a former Governor of the United Provinces, in an address to the East India Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster, in mail week Viscount Goschen presided.

The White Paper controversy, said Lord Meston, had resulted in an amazing outcrop of intolerance in certain quarters. A document which called for careful and detailed judicial study was in imminent danger of being bandied about as a test of partisan loyalty. If ever there was a time for calm and non-partisan treatment of Indian affairs it was to-day.

POWER OF CONGRESS.

It was impossible, as a practical matter of business, to maintain the status quo. Some radical change had to come before the art of government could reassert itself in India. The attitude of the Congress party was a still stronger argument for change.

"My own unalterable conviction," continued Lord Meston, "is that the Congress and its fantasies are merely a facade behind which a more subtle and enduring power is operating, which is in its very essence hostile to the whole theory of our democratic reforms. If that hostility is to be stemmed, if the most efficient political force at present existing in India is to be weaned for permanent obstruction, the status quo offers no solution.

"On the contrary, two conclusions seem inevitable. First, no constitution is going to work unless the advanced nationalists can be brought in to pull their weight with it and not against it. Second, there is no chance of securing this unless they can in some way have responsibility thrust upon them, for only thus will the sword they are always sharpening for us be turned against themselves."

RESPONSIBILITY THE CURE.

What was now imperatively wanted was that an adequate measure of direct responsibility be transferred to the Indian leaders. It must be a clear-cut, easily-defined responsibility, not open to confusion and mutual recrimination like the hybrid which diarchy was sometimes allowed to become. It must be complete in its sphere so that any failure or any error or any success would be ascribed solely to the responsible administrator. It must be sufficiently wide to enable the outer world to see at a glance how it was operating. In other words, if diarchy was to be set aside it must be set aside completely.

"For these reasons," added Lord Meston, "I think that we can start with nothing short of what the Simon Commission advised—namely, the transfer of complete responsibility in the provincial sphere."

The transfer of law and order, he continued, was the crux of the situation. On the one hand lay a grave present danger in transferring the control of the police to a Minister. On the other hand to withhold this control would be a certain cause of future trouble, and would cause the failure of the transferred responsibility which it was now proposed to grant. He was convinced that transfer of law and order would be the quickest and only sure way of checking error and curtailing suffering.

A man wanted to see some typical Welsh mountain scenery, so he hired a car at Llanberis and told the chauffeur to do the best he could for him in this direction in two hours, which, he explained, was his time-limit. It was a hair-raising experience, the car careering up hill and down dale at terrific speed. However, the man-in-a hurry was satisfied, and congratulated the driver when paying him off.

"But, I say," he remarked, "I'm afraid we must have run over something about an hour ago. I distinctly felt a bump."

"Bump!" replied the driver "Bump! Oh, that was Snowdon."

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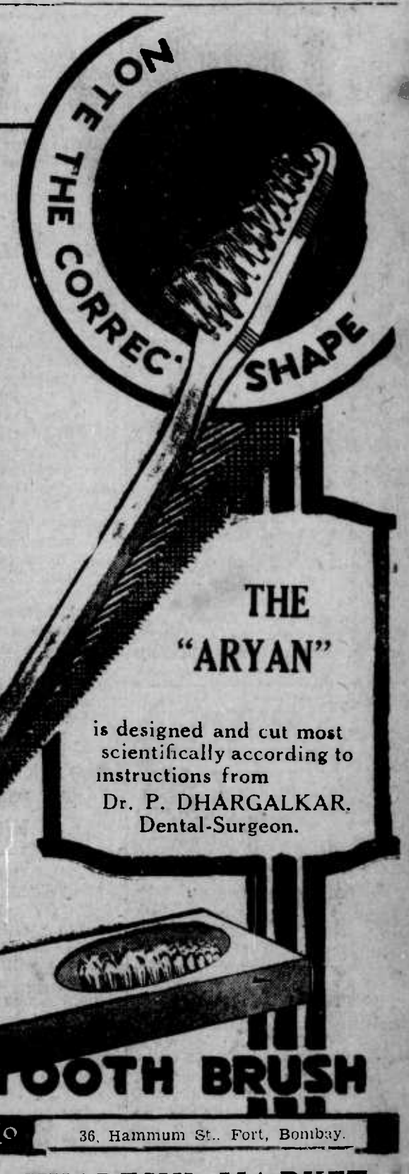
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POONA JOURNALIST BULLIED BY POLICEMAN

Treated Like An Ordinary Thief In Lock Up

The lot of journalists in India is bad enough, but the treatment meted out to the group of Journalists who reported the Poona Congress Leaders' Conference, both by the organisers of the Conference as well as the police beats all previous records.

The Poona Correspondent of the "Times of India" writing to that paper on July 16, gives an account of the treatment received by a journalist at the hands of the police.

He says:—

"Having received, in common with all other journalists, inconsiderate treatment from the organisers of the Congress Conference in Poona on Thursday and Friday, a Hindu journalist, well-known in Poona City, had an unpleasant experience in the early hours of Saturday morning.

For two days, from early in the morning until late at night, he had been hard at work in connection with the conference. At 1-30 a.m. on Saturday morning, having sent his last telephone message for the night he was finding his way home. Worn out, he was so sleepy and sore that he dared not ride his bicycle. He was pushing it home when, near the Synagogue, he was hailed by a police sub-inspector belonging to the Cantonment.

"YOU ARE A THIEF."

He was told to stop and asked what he was doing loitering at that time of night. The journalist replied civilly, stating exactly his business. "You are a thief," was the rejoinder from the officer who added that, if he was a newspaperman, "all newspapermen were arrogant and required to be taught a lesson so that they would not wander about in the night."

"WHAT DID YOU SAID."

The officer took the journalist to a nearby chowky and told the constable in charge to keep him there for the night. There he was questioned, the officer insisting on knowing what were the contents of the messages he had been sending. The response was that they were connected with the Congress Conference, but he was not at liberty to say more than that. The journalist then asked to be released saying that he would come at any time on the following day when called and would give his name and address and the addresses of people who knew him. He was ordered to report to the Cantonment Police Station at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday. As it was already long after two o'clock the journalist, who had been practically without sleep for 48 hours, protested that that was too early.

He was then accused of insolence to the officer and virtually placed under arrest, being marched off to the Railway Police Chowky, a constable in front of him and one behind him, in spite of his request to be taken to the Cantonment Station where any of those on duty would have been sure to recognise him for what he was and not for what the officer alleged him to be.

As the party came opposite the Infirmary in Wellesley Road, another figure loomed up in the darkness, was challenged, and dived off into a side street. The officer sent a constable after him and also joined in the chase. The journalist was kept standing on the roadway in the rain for half an hour until the chase had to be given up, the man having got away.

GIVE AN UNDERTAKING.

In the chowky the journalist took his stand near the sub-inspector's chair to answer the questions he anticipated, but was ordered by a constable to stand back at a distance as he was treating the officer with disrespect.

An undertaking had then to be taken from the Hindu journalist that he would turn up when required the following day and it was decided that he should report at the City Magistrate's court at 11-30 a.m. on Saturday. The undertaking had to be written in ink. A quarter of an hour was spent searching for it and finally a constable had to be despatched to a shop to secure the loan of a bottle which took another 15 minutes. The journalist then offered to write the undertaking himself as the constable was making it such a laborious task. He understood that he would be charged with loitering. The officer wrote nothing, merely giving instructions.

At last after two and a half hours' detention he was allowed to go. He snatched a couple of hours' sleep and then visited a senior police officer whom he knew and who lost no time in getting in his car, driving into the Cantonment and arranging to have the case dropped.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL & EXTORTION

Notice Converted Into Summons

The notice issued against O. Wiele, at the instance of Mrs. P. Hulme, under Section 384 and 385, charging the respondent with extortion was converted into a summons when the matter was argued before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday.

The complainant alleged that the respondent had been instigating certain people to bring charges against her in Court, and that respondent demanded money from the complainant to prevent such actions being filed. The complainant charged the respondent with blackmail and extortion.

The respondent denied the charges.

The Magistrate after hearing Mr. Selwyn for the complainant converted the Notice into a summons.

MILL AGENT DROWNED

Carried Off By Strong Tide While Bathing In Sea

CALCUTTA, July 18.

A Vizagapatam message to the "Statesman" reports a bathing tragedy which occurred on Saturday last at Bimlipatam, the victim being Mr. R. P. Gibson, aged 27. While bathing in the sea Mr. Gibson was caught by a strong tide and carried off. He was rescued by a fishing smack senseless, and died despite medical aid without regaining consciousness.

Mr. Gibson, who was a native of Dundee and unmarried, joined Mcleod and Company's Calcutta, office six years ago. Later he was appointed Agent of Chitavalsah Jute Mills near Bimlipatam.—A. P.

India Equitable

Insurance Company, Limited.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA (H. O.:—102, Clive Street, Calcutta). Established in 1908

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER INDIAN MANAGEMENT WHICH NEVER EXPERIENCED A DEFICIT IN ANY VALUATION

PAID-BONUS to Policy-holders from the very date of starting business Last Valuation as at 31st December, 1929—A RECORD SUCCESS Profit of Rs. 15 in every Rs. 100 of the Life Assurance Fund. Uniform Bonus of Rs. 15 per thousand to all with profit policies in 1929.

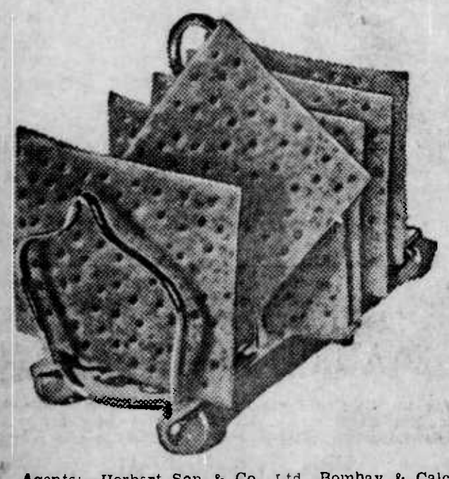
AND MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD TO STRENGTHEN BONUS FUND

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

Claim usually paid within 10 days from the date of death and on the very date of maturity.
Interest paid on claims kept unpaid for more than three months.
Automatic Protection-Policies non-forfeitable after acquiring surrender value.

Permanent Disability—Pension a speciality.
Revival of lapsed policies—allowed on special concession.
Loans to policy-holders on very favourable terms.
Straight dealings to everybody at any cost.

Branches in—MADRAS, ALLAHABAD, DACCA, PATNA and AGENCIES in other places.
LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS
Apply for Agency, Balance Sheet and Last Valuation Report.
BRANCH SECRETARY COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



PEEK FREAN'S

Vita-Weat

100 Whole Wheat

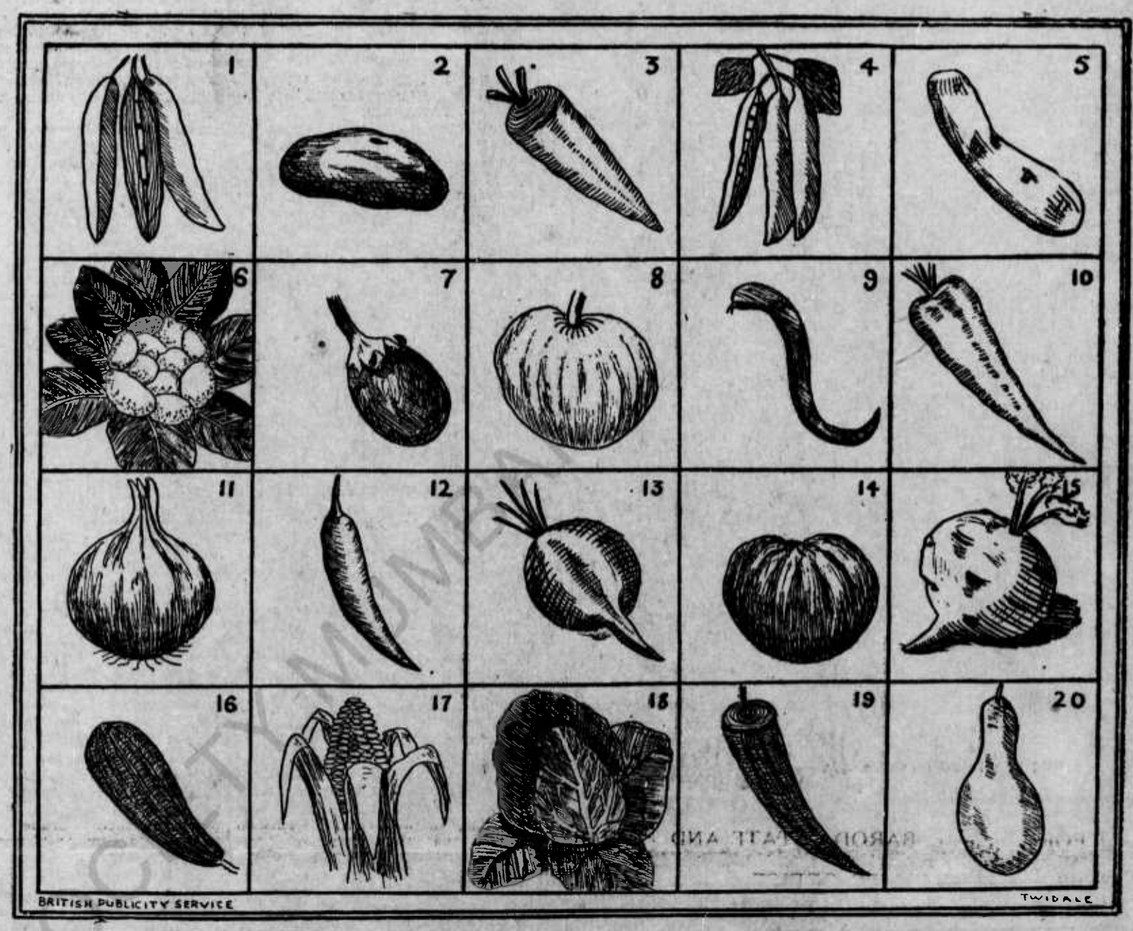
THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT, and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISPBREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body thereby promoting Perfect Health

Agents:—Herbert Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

VEGETABLES COMPETITION

1ST PRIZE	2ND PRIZE	3RD PRIZE	
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES



Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,

POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 1st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

CLUES

1	BRINJAL	16	LADY'S FINGER
2	RADISH	17	SNAKE COIL
3	CABBAGE	18	KARELA
4	LEMON	19	PUMPKIN
5	WATER MELON	20	FRENCH BEAN
6	BEET ROOT	21	CUCUMBER
7	TOMATO	22	INDIAN CORN
8	ONION	23	BUTTER BEANS
9	TURNIP	24	POTATO
10	NOHL KOHL	25	CARROT
11	VEGETABLE Marrow	26	PEAS
12	RADISH BEANS	27	MELON
13	CHILLIES	28	SWEET POTATO
14	TORAI	29	SPINACH
15	CLUSTER BEANS	30	CAULI FLOWER

ENTRY COUPON

Vegetables.	Clues.	Vegetables.	Clues.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	30	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

WALL-STREET MARKET

FREE GOLD MARKET EXPECTED.

New York, July 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	DOLLARS.
Amer. Power & Light Co.	18
Amer. Power & Light Pfd.	
Amer. Power & Light 5 pc P.A.	36
Amer. Gorn. Power Com.	18
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	54
Amer. Forn. Power 7 pc P.	35
Electric Bond Common	38-1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	55
Electric Bond 6 pc Pfd.	
Consolidated Gas	61-1/2
Columbia Gas	26-1/2
Dnited Power & Light A.	8
North American	36
Unitel Corpn.	13-1/2
American Super Power	7
American Tel. & Tel.	131
Western Union Telg.	75
Radio Corp.	11
Cheasapeake & Ohio	46-1/4
New York Central	55-1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	125
Pennsylvania R. R.	39
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	35
Guaranty Trust	336
International Carriers	9-3/4
Bush Terminal	6-1/8
Woolworth.	
Commercial Solvents	53-1/4
United States Steel	65
Bethelehem Steel	46-1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	36
American Smelting	40-1/2
Int. Nickel Common	19-3/4
International Harvestor	45
Anaconda Copper Mining	20-7/8
Kennecott Copper	24-1/2
Cerror de Pasco Copper	40
Glidden	
General Motors	33-3/4
Packard Motor	7
General Electric	29
Goodyear Tyre.	
United Aircraft	45
Curtiss Wright	4-1/8
National Dairy	25
Standard Oil of N. J.	40-1/4
Mid. Con. Petroleum	15-1/4
St. Regis Paper	7-1/2
Philips Petroleum	17-1/4
American Radiator	18
National City Bank	39
Chrysler	37-1/4
Sun Life of Canada	520
American Ice Co.	15
Int. Paper & Power Asso.	A.

Market firm on account of continued strength of commodities. Recommend the following gold-mining shares on expectation of free gold market. Homestake Mining dol. 252; Noranda Mines dol. 33; MacoIntyre dol. 34; Teck Hughes dol. 7; Alaska dol. 25.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—October 70. Jany. 56. March 50.

Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach J/Aug. 1933 216—Liverpool July 6.17 Rs. 52 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A./May 1934 (236)— Liverpool May 1934 (6.38) Rs. 41 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York: Broach A/M 236—New York May (12.33) Rs. 49 1/2 at 4.79 7/8 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 17.

Spot Silver 39 7/8+1/4 c.

July 40.60 plus 37.

Tone:—Steady.

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.

Improves curries, stews, fish and meat and aids digestion.

A few drops make all meals Tasty.

Sold by all dealers and stores.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., Bombay.

HEALTHY and energetic, brisk and vivacious — that's how Sanatogen will make you.

Sanatogen will make you *look* better, and make you *feel* better. It will enable you to do twice as much, twice as well—and in these difficult times it is not only necessary to "be on your toes" all the time, but it is just as necessary to keep happy.

You may think this impossible. But many people just as critical as you, have given Sanatogen a trial, and now know that better health, stronger vitality are really easy to obtain.

"I have found Sanatogen a most dependable creator and conservator of bodily and mental energy," writes a physician in the "Medical Echo."

Start taking Sanatogen now—then you will build up your power of endurance, and create new energy. You will no longer feel irritable or run-down because Sanatogen will give you a reserve of nerve-strength.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Sanatogen is now also obtainable in half size bottles at about half price.

Sanatogen is obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, July 18.

	Rs.
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett.	85-0-6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N cash	85-1-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett.	98-4-0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98-5-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113-3-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113-4-0
TAXFREES.	
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	112 0 0
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore	109-8
6 1/2 p c 1935 BDL	107-12
TAXABLES.	
	Rs.
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	94-10-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	102-0-0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	101-10-0
4 1/4 1934 Cash	102-5
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	104-0-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106-6
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106-10
5 p c 1935 Cash	104-8
5 1/2 1938/40 Cash	107-12
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	107-12
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.	
	Rs.
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	92-8
4 p c M. Deb. 1074	91-8
5 p.c. M Deb. 1959	105-0-0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	115-0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	115-0
6 1/2 p c B I T 1037	107-8

3 1/2 per cent. G P Notes opening at Rs. 85-0-1 firmed up to Rs. 85-8-0 to decline to Rs. 84-14-0 and quoted Rs. 85-0-6 at the moment of writing. The undertone firm.

CHINESE COTTON AND YARN

Weekly Market Report

SHANGHAI, June 23. (By Mail).

Our market had a distinctly weakish aspect during the early part of the week with very little absorption on the part of the local spinners, prices receding by about dol. 1.50 per picul for the old crop months. However, toward the close the tendency suddenly changed and the rates for June cotton recovered in one day, the declines registered previously during the week just ended. Such impetus was generated by dint of the report that some 10,000 piculs of Tiendsin rough cotton had been sold to Japanese exporters by the Bull clique who hold a big position of cotton futures in the Chinese cotton goods exchange.

Although the price at which this rough cotton was disposed of may be said to have been a sacrificial one, it evolved a very encouraging sentiment in the midst of the specultive element in that, for the time being, such practically eliminates any further tenders of this grade unless prices appreciate by about two dollars from the present level.

DEPRESSION TELLS.

While the demand from the local mills is discouraging, partly due to the unprecendented depression in the yarn market and partly due to the easier trend in the Indian staple, the holders of any stocks of the domestic growth appear to remain firm in their attitude. Reports from Hankow indicate that as most of the cotton spinning mills in the Hupeh province have stopped work, there may ensue a surplus of about 50,000 piculs of cotton which may eventually be transported to this port but so far nothing of a confirmatory nature in this direction has materialised. Some 3,000 to 4,000 bales of Indian rough cotton at rather favourable rates have been booked by some of the Chinese mills during the week under review.

YARN.

Nothing as yet has transpired to relieve the yarn position and prices are moving to new low levels evolving a very weak tendency at the close. The demand from some of the principal consuming centres appears to be suspended owing to floods and Communistic and bandit movements in and about the Central provinces and consequently the prospects at this do not appear to be very bright. However, the Chinese mills output may be said to be reduced to the extent of between 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. in that 11 mills have closed down in different parts of the country but mostly in the Hupeh province and about 6 mills have stopped night shift. Quite a number of mills have curtailed their spindleage but thus far the exact number has not been ascertainable.

SHANGHAI MARKET.

Shanghai, Spot, ex-mill dol 45.00

Shersi No. 1, Spot ex-mill do. 47.50.

Shensi ordinary, spot ex-mill dol. 46.00.

Ningpo, spot ex-wharf dol. 42.00.

Tone of the market: Steady.—A. P.

"YEN ALONE NOT TO BLAME"

Japan To Insist On "Most Favoured Nation" Clause In Negotiations With India

Following the conference of high officials of the Japanese Foreign Office and the Department of Commerce and Industry (in mail week), full accord was reached to insist on the principle of the "most favoured nation clause" in the direct negotiations with India at the proposed Simla conference for the settlement of the Indo-Japanese trade issue, says the "Japan Times."

It is also understood that the Japanese Government is fully prepared to negotiate with the Indian officials regarding the limitation of items of trade commodities between India and Japan and fixing their prices, provided that the Indian Government shows sufficient sincerity in the negotiations.

In view of the aggravated Indo-Japanese trade relations, directors of the Nippon Chamber of Commerce and Industry at their meeting on June 14 decided to forward to the British and Indian Governments statements denouncing the attitude of India and Britain. The statement will also be sent to the Japanese delegation to the World Economic Conference at London. The gist of the statement is said to be as follows:

"Recent expansion of Japanese products in foreign markets is an inevitable consequence of the development of machiney: of the industrial rationalization which has been carried out effectively and extensively, and of the markedly augmented productive capacity. The depreciated yen exchange value is not the sole cause of the expansion.

"It is, therefore, obvious that the abrogation of the commercial treaties between Japan and the British colonies as well as the upward revision in the Indian import duties on Japanese cotton goods contradicts the natural economic trend. The action furthermore is contradictory to the objects of the present World Economic Conference, which aims at the eradication of the prevailing world economic depression.

"In view of the foregoing, it is considered unavoidable that the Japanese spinners suspend their purchases of Indian raw cotton and that the Japan impose high retaliative tariff rates on commodities imported to this country from the British Empire.

"It is hoped that effective measures will be adopted in order to eradicate the undesirable situation, with which Britain, India and Japan are now faced."

Shanghai reports that the Japanese spinners there, at their general meeting on Wednesday, decided to suspend the purchase of Indian raw cotton and join the boycott movement started by the spinners in Japan. The spinners in China, however, refrained from adopting any resolution binding themselves, in view of the peculiar conditions of the Chinese spinning circles.

SECURITY OF PENSIONS

W. P. Proposals Cause Misgivings

LONDON, July 17.

Drawing attention to "the grave anxiety of the military and civil servants of the Government of India with regard to the security of pensions in the event of the provisions of the White Paper being enacted," Sir Hilton Young in the House of Commons declared that the few insurance societies which, until recently, insured pensions at a premium of eight per cent. were now refusing to do so and asked for an assurance that adequate safeguards would be provided to ensore the present recipients against loss.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he had no information with regard to the attitude of the insurance societies. With regard to the remainder of the question Sir Samuel Hoare referred to his reply of March 7, 1932.—Reuter.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GETS A DIVORCE

Court Sits In Camera

MINDEN, Nevada, July 17.

Mr. Elliott Roosevelt and his wife have been divorced. A decree was awarded the wife on a cross petition charging her husband with "extreme curelty."

The Court sat in camera the wife not being present, her testimony being read from a deposition which arrived by airmail from Philadelphia this morning.—Reuter.

MUNICIPALITY TO SUE GOVERNMENT

Stoppage Of Educational Grant Considered Illegal

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

After a heated discussion the local municipality resolved last evening to sue the Government after taking legal advice for stopping the educational grant amounting to about Rs. 5-1/2 lakhs for the last three years, on the ground that the Municipal Schools were closed for 10 days in 1930, owing to the Congress demonstrations.

The resolution pointed out that the action of Government in stopping the educational grant on such a ground was illegal, as the Municipality had not misappropriated the Government educational grant.—A. P.

METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 17.

The Methodist Church Conference after a long debate adopted the report of the committee on negotiations towards union in South India, which stated "in view of the fact that the question of the consecration of bishops may be reopened in India, the Conference urges further consideration of the whole subject", with an addition urging on ministers and laity to stuly the whole scheme.

MONARCHIST PLOT IN GREECE DENIED

ATHENS, July 17.

It is stated that the Paris report of an imminent monarchist coup d'etat in Greece is completely unfounded—Reuter.

PETROL TO BE MANUFACTED FROM COAL

British Government's New Scheme Will Employ 15,000 Men

LONDON, July 17.

Mr. MacDonald announced in the House of Commons that Government have undertaken to give a guaranteed preference of four pence per gallon for ten years to petrol manufactured from coal, shale and peat. Legislation will be introduced in autumn giving effect to the scheme which would employ 15,000 men. The productive capacity of the scheme is 100,000 tons of petrol in a year.—Reuter.

GREAT HELP TO INDUSTRY.

Government's offer of guaranteed preference of four pence per gallon for ten years for petrol manufactured from coal, shale and peat will contribute greatly towards putting the coal industry on its feet. The announcement followed discussions between the Government and the Imperial Chemical Industries which for years has been experimenting with hydrogenation by which a ton of coal will yield its weight in petrol.

The plant is expected to be erected near Middlesbrough and will cost 7,000,000 sterling.

It is computed that the output be 30,000,000 gallons per annum, which amounts to only three percent of Britain's consumption.

The sports roadster skidded around a corner jumped in the air, knocked over a lamp-post, bumped into three cars, hit a stone wall and came to rest.

A girl climbed out of the wreckage.

"Darling!" she exclaimed, rapturously. "That's what I call a kiss!"

COW-SLAUGHTER-THEIR BIRTHRIGHT!

Mangrol Muslims Condemn Bombay Agitation

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGROL, July 15.

A largely attended meeting of Mussalman subjectse of Mangrol numbering over 5,000 was held on the 14th instant near the Jamma Musjid to consider the present Vanik Hindu agitation going on in Bombay against killing cows by Mussalmans for food, in Mangrol and resolutions were passed thanking the Sheikh-Sahib of Mangrol for their ancient and natural rights. The threatening Hindu agitation was viewed with disfavour and the durbar was requested not to be deterred by it so as to revoke the order which only allows their birth right.

LLOYD STILL AT IT

Stories Of Communist And Terrorist Activities Broadcast

LONDON, July 17.

An appeal to Government to take Parliament and the public into their confidence regarding the India situation, was made by Lord Lloyd speaking at Shrewsbury.

He said that if the Government disclosed the information in their possession, he believed that the public would learn that terrorist and Communist activities were not confined to Bengal, but were spreading gradually and perhaps rapidly throughout India.—Reuter.

"ANAND VILAS"

REGD.

A most miraculous, most potent life-giving and enduring tonic in the world—a consummation of a series of patient, scientific and conscientious research work of that eminent physician Dr. Tandon of Bombay.

"ANAND VILAS" is the last word in tonics.

It vitalizes all the material organs of the body; revitalizes that have lost their vitality. It acts like a dynamic force throughout the human system, invigorating the cells, electrifying the nerves, normalizing the glands, and strengthening the tissues in a marvellous way.

The maximum of health, vigour, and energy is based upon the absolute integrity of the millions of cells in the body. When the cell integrity is deteriorated and demoralized, the health standard is lowered and the mental and physical energy diminished. "ANAND VILAS" rejuvenates and improves the cell life of the entire body, making one strong, robust, energetic, brilliant, happy and healthy. It assures immunity from various ailments and the beauty, activity, and energy of youth of both the sexes are preserved.

"ANAND VILAS" is scientifically prepared on physiological principles of the human system and is a panacea for the weak and the aged to regain vigour, lost manhood, and conquer old age.

Dr. TANDON during his huge practice of many years not merely among the gentry but also among ruling chiefs, doctors, lawyers, engineers, and Govt. officers, both European and Indian, has tested its merit on thousands of people of all walks of life and found it most efficacious.

It is specially recommended for students and other brain workers. All countries, all climates, and all seasons are agreeable to **"ANAND VILAS"**. Price Rs. 6|- for a packed bottle of 40 days use. Sole Agents, Messrs. ANGRA BROS., Babulal Mansion, Chowpaty, Bombay.

PARALYSIS

old, new, partial, total, any stage, cured with divine powerful medicine. Write details with 5 pice stamps.

JYOTIRMOYA—P. O. Uttarpara E. I. Ry.

R CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Buy this milk for Better Health...

A tin of Milkmaid Milk contains the concentrated nourishment of pure full-cream milk. Babies thrive on it, and it will be found most beneficial to workers and athletes. Use it regularly for all household purposes and spread it on bread or biscuits for the children.

MILKMAID MILK

WORN-OUT TOOTH BRUSHES *can't clean teeth effectively*

Buy a **Pro-phy-lac-tic**

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS FOR 40 YEARS

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

SPECULATIVE BUYING AND REALISING

Insufficient Rain In South-West

MILL ACTIVITY VERY HIGH IN STATES BUT CONTRACTION EXPECTED

Move To Lease Cotton Land For Next Two Years

Showers in West Cotton Belt although beneficial were wholly inadequate and soaking rains are sorely needed. Inflation idea is still attracting speculative buyers. It is said that the U.S.A. Government intends to continue leasing of lands for the next two years in order to bring commodity prices to the 1928 level.

The remarkable success of the acreage reduction plan was mostly due to severe drought in Texas, where cotton growers fearing poor yield have agreed to abandon cotton cultivation on a large scale. Thus the effect of drought remains partially discounted. Present estimates of 8 to 9 million bales crop have had full effect on cotton prices.

When the U.S.A. Government adopted inflationary policy, they looked for a twelve cent level for cotton prices, but in view of increasing consumption now there exists a belief for 15 cents. But the imposition of Processing Tax is likely to contract the present mill activity which ran very high with view of save from the effects of the Recovery Act.

Bullish sentiment prevails on all American Exchangers and there are expectations of a free gold market. Further rise in commodity prices are expected, but caution is needed to follow sharp upshots.

BOMBAY, July 18.

On Monday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points but there was scattered selling which depressed prices by 4 points from the opening level. At this level there were heavy speculative buying influenced by reports of insufficient rains in West. There was a sharp rise in prices and in the absence of any selling prices reached the top when October was quoted at 11.99c at a rise of 43 points from the low level reached immediately after opening. In the afternoon there was some long liquidation which resulted in a relapse of about 20 points from the highest level. The market closed at a rise of 17 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points at 11.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 21 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 11.55c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points and immediately further declined by 6 points on reported rains in Texas. The market was in need of some new incentive. Later on prices improved on scattered Egyptian buying. There was increased covering, straddle buying and trade calling on better New New York advices. The market closed steady at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 14 points at 6.31d.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a decline of 3 points. Egyptian cotton sakels futures were very active and closed unchanged while Upper Egyptians closed 3 points lower.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 9 points to a rise of 3 points.

RENEWED BUYING

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Despite good rains in West Texas there was renewed buying by Wall Street and the trade.

Excepting West Texas, the drought is not relieved as elsewhere the showers recently received are ineffectual. In Oklahoma and Texas hot winds accompanied by showers have caused premature opening of bolls. With less violent flucutations in the dollar operators are now disregarding the monetary situation, and its effect on prices. The main support to the market appears to be the continued expanding trade demand and large consumption.

According to the latest information from our Wall Street Source we are informed that the administration intends to continue the leasing of lands for the next two years in order to bring commodity prices to the 1928 level.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 11.99+44 at 11-30 a. m.; Lowest 11.56+01 at 10-12 a. m.

N. Y. December Highest 12.18 (11-29 a. m.;) Lowest 11.77 (10.05 a. m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from New York:—

To-day's advance on speculative buying; demand not sustained. Advance may go somewhat further but advise caution.

Messrs. Devkran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Decline owing to continued Bull liquidation. The effect of which has been discounted. Production will be reduced. Drought is reported broken.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.:—

Liverpool:—Long liquidation on rumoured rain west Texas. Advanced on favourable New York cables.

Livedpool:— Despite strength American markets on reports Texas rains over-estimated market here relatively apathetic resulting narrowing parity.

New York:—Local New Orleans buying on insufficient rains south-west and further advance grains.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Rains in Central and Eastern belts partly beneficial. Showers in West beneficial, but wholly inadequate; soaking rains sorely needed. Less complaint weevil. Cloth sales below production, due to doubts regarding prices after the application of Recovery Farm Acts Mill activity very high, but some contraction now expected."

Our Liverpool Agents cable as under:—

9-25 a. m.:—Eastern and Central belts moderate rains. Light rains Arkansas, Oklahoma, East and South Texas. Moisture insufficient. Eastern belt generally fair. All balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

11-36 a. m.:—Liverpool: Considerable long liquidation, principally, London.

8-43 p. m.:—New York:—Active buying on the basis of inflation idea.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 17.

October, 1933	11.78+23
December, 1933	11.98+22
January, 1934	12.02+17
March, 1934	12.18+25
May, 1934	12.33+20
Middling Spot	11.65+25

LONDON SILVER

London, July 17.

Silver:—Market is quiet.
Spot 18-11/16.
Forward, 18-13/16.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 18.

The local and silver market ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range Shravan highest Rs. 57|12 and lowest Rs. 57|8. Gold market is quiet but steady.

Ready Silver Rs. 57-7.
Shravan Rs. 57-9.
Tejimandi Re. 1-4.
Bhadarva Rs. 57-13.
Tejimandi Rs. 2.
Ready Gold Rs. 30-14-3.
Shravan Rs. 30-14-6.
Tejimandi As. 7-6.
Bhadarva Rs. 30-14-3.
Tejimandi As. 13-0.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 18.

T.T. on London—
Previous closing ..... 1-3 1|2
To-day's opening .... 1-3 9|16
To-day's closing .. 1.3 11|16

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, July 17.

SAKEL:—
July 15.04—07.
November 15.94—09.
January 16.24—10.
ASH:—
August 13.44—03
October 13.10 plus 03.
December 13.22—01.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 17.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sellers Aug. 27.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sellers July/Aug. 26/9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels Paid July/Aug. 29/.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta, July/Sept., per cwt. Sellers 7/9-3/4; C. & F. Bombay, July/Sept. Sellers 7/9-3/4; C. & F. Karachi July/Sept. Sellers 7/9-3/4.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 17.

July	11.45+21
October	11.75+21
Middling Spot	11.55+15

NEW YORK 10-55 A. M.:
New York, July 17.

Octorer	Unquoted.
December	11.96
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

NEW YORK NOON CALL:

New York, July 17.

Octobere	Unquoted.
December	11.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 17

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 17.

	10-10 A. M. Quotations	To-day's Closing
July, 1933		6.17—04
August, 1933		6.19—03
September, 1933		6.21—03
October, 1933	6.12	6.24—03
November, 1933		6.25—03
December, 1933		6.27—03
January, 1934	6.17	6.29—03
February, 1934		6.31—03
April, 1934		6.36—02
May, 1934	6.25	6.38—02
June, 1934		6.39—02
July, 1934		6.41—02
Middling Spot		6.31—14

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

EAST:—Local thunder showers.
WEST:—Mostly cloudy with local showers and cooler temperatures.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 17.

SAKELLARIDIS: —

July, 1933	8.11
October, 1933	8.21
November, 1933	8.27
January, 1934	8.34
March, 1934	8.41
May, 1934	8.49
July, 1934	8.56
F. G. F. Spot	8.34

INDIAN COTTON

BROACH:—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.39
Fine, Good Staple)	5.51
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.63
C. P.:—	
OOMRA:—	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.69
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.28
Fine	4.38
Superfine	4.48
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.38
Fine	4.48
Superfine	4.58

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 18.

Following a rise of 23 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 236|4 for Broach A|M delivery. There was marked absence of buying and under scatter selling prices declined to Rs. 235|8. There is poor export demand for ready cotton and Japanese firms do not take any interest in the market. It is said that the boycott of Indian cotton by Japan will not be effective and the demand is delayed but in the meantime stocks are increasing in Bombay.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 6 points. Prices in local market improved to Rs. 236/4 but again ruled easy on scattered selling. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach J./A.	214 0
Broach A./M.	235 12
Oomra July	203 8
Oomra D./J.	206 12
Bengal July	167 8
Bengal D./J.	174 12

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 18.

F. P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date		
1717-33	8838000	9979000
Receipts Yesterday		
17-7-33	27000	6000
Exports to date		
17-7-33	8201000	8628000
Stock at Ports		
14-7-33	3262000	3493000
Stock Interior		
Towns 14-7-33	1283000	1388000
Stock Liverpool		
14-7-33	796000	758000
Visible Supply		
14-7-33	6795000	6814000
Quantity in Sight		
14-7-33	13717000	17647000
Quantity out of Sight 14-7-33	13717000	13022000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 18.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 30/1; Lowest Rs. 29/15; Closing Rs. 30/5/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 31/5; Highest Rs. 31/11; Closing Rs. 31/10/6.

Linseed Delivery December, Opening Rs. 7/8/3; Closing Rs. 7/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August, Opening Rs. 30/14; Lowest Rs. 30/4/6; Closing Rs. 31/5.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 32/7; Highest Rs. 32/9/6; Lowest Rs. 32/3; Closing Rs. 32/9.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, July 17.

October	72 3/8d.
December	74 5/8d.
March	76 5/8d.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.
Bombay, July 18.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready, Rs. 285 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready, Rs. 77 per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 18.

	Bales.
Khandesh	30
Central India	15
Barsi-Nugger	64
Berar	453
Central Provinces	414
Dhollera	1,815
N.-W. Provinces	199
Rajputana	171
Compta-Dharwar	232
Western-Northerns	476
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,852
Persians	1
Egyptians	370
East Africans	2
Total Cotton	6,094
	Cwts.
Wheat	20,746
Linseed	24,804
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	407
Gingellyseed	48
Poppyseed	63
Groundnuts	5,797
Castorseed	2,934
Rice	14,188
Myrabollams	1,155
Cottonseed	134
Mowraseed	80
Gram	1,244
Joowar	956
Barley	441
Bajree	2,175
	Tons.
Coal	67

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, July 18.

	Rs. as. p.
Java Ready	14 13 6
S. S. "Begum"	5 1 3
July Shipment	5 1 0
Aug. &/or Sept.	5 2 6
Oct. &/or Dec.	5 3 6

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 18.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING.—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6 1|32.
T. T. 1|6 1|32 Oct.
T. T. 1|6 Nov.|Dec.
LONDON BANKS BUYING.—
T. T. 1|6 3|32.
D. D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 July|Sept.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE.—
T T 280-1|2 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING.—
T T 278 1|2 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING.—
T T 275 nominal
PARIS BANKS SELLING.—
D D 638.
PARIS BANKS BUYING.—
D D 648.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING—
D D 61 3|4.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T T 83-1-2 nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING.—
60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING.—
D D 97 3|4.
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING.—
D D 87 1|2.
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING.—
D D 156
JAVA BANKS SELLING.—
D D 62 1|4.
BERLIN BANKS SELLING.—
D D 104.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.80 17th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|3 9|16 18th instant.
Japan|London 1|3 18th inst.
London|Paris 85.18 17th inst.
London|Belgium 23.89 17th inst.
London|Switzerland 17.24 17th instant.
London|Italy 63.25 17th instant.
London|Berlin 13.97 17th inst.
London|Holland 8.26 17th inst.
London|Stockholm 19.28 17th instant.
London|New York 4.77 1|2 17th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-4-3 15th instant; £6-4-3 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 11|16 15th instant; 18 11|16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 13|16 15th instant; 18 13|16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 40 1|4 15th instant; 40 5|8 17th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 9|16 per cent 15th instant; 1|2 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3|4 per cent 15th instant; 3|4 per cent 17th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1.2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money—Call 1 p.c.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

SEEDS

London, July 17.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C. I. F. Ton No offers

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) C. I. F. ton Sellers July/Aug. £11.5:0.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent, ton Sellers July/Aug. R11:2:6.

LINSEED

London, July 17.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton Sellers July/Aug. £12:10:0.

Linseed Laplata C. I. F. Hull ton, Sellers July/Aug. £11:15:0.

Linseed, Bombay, (London) ton Sellers July/Aug. £12:15:9.

LINSEED OILS

London, July 17.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sellers July 20/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept./Dec. paid 21/4-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 17.

Charter Bank of I. A. & C. £15-5/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £132.

P. & O. Banking Corporation, £9-3/4.

National Bank of India £43-5/8

Funding Loan, 3 per cent. £109-1/4.

Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent. £98-5/8.

Rupee Paper, 3½ per cent Nominal £61.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £67-3/4.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £80.

Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan £106.

Consols 2½ per cent. £71-3/8

War Loan 3½ per cent. £98-1/4

Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. £108-3/4.

LONDON METAL

London, July 17.

Copper Braziers £50-3/4

Yellow Metal, £41-1/2

Spelter hard Indian Brands, £17-1/2.

Corrugated, Sheets 24 Gauge £18-1/4.

Tin English Nngots £213-1/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Andhra And Power Shares Steady

STEEL SHARES RULE QUIET

Bombay, July 18.

The share Bazar ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated irregularly. Some Mill shares ruled steady and prices showed a small rise. Tata Steel shares ruled quiet with increased long liquidation on various rumours. It is said that there will not be any dividend on Second Preference shares. Andhra shares again attracted buyers but Power shares were steady at unchanged prices. Cement shares were in moderate request. Government Securities ruled strong but later on there was some liquidation.

Dyeings were steady at Rs. 816. Fazuls eased to Rs. 373/12 whereas Pearls improved to Rs. 241/14. Andhras appreciated to Rs. 1,461/4 to close at Rs. 1,455. Powers looked up to Rs. 1,047/8 and closed at Rs. 1,041/4. Hydros rose to Rs. 159/1. Bundis closed at Rs. 25/10. Shahabads were quiet at Rs. 280. Burmas fluctuated around Rs. 400. New Indias eased to Rs. 24/12. Orientals on the other hand came to business at Rs. 3,010. Steel Ordys. declined to Rs. 54/2 and closed at Rs. 55/4. Deferreds finished at Rs. 217/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 18.

Bombay Dyeing 607; 6; 10.
Century 248.
Central India 337; 36; 37.
Colaba 97; 98.
Crescent 70.
Fazalbhoy 377; 74; 75.
Kohinoor 171.
New Great 190; 87.
Pearl 242; 39; 40.
Simplex 92; 88.
Swadeshi 280; 77.
Bundi 25/4; 6; 4.
I. Cement 286; 81; 82.
T. Steel Def. 221; 19; 14; 16/14.
T. Steel Ord. 55/8; 2; 54/6; 14; 55.
B. Steam 286.
B. Burma 400; 398.
Tata Hydro 159; 158; 159-1.
Andhra 1,446; 55; 48; 61.
Tram Ord. 139-11.

TEXTILE SECTION. Bombay, July 18.	
Ahmedabad Advance	341/4
Bombay Dyeing	809-6
Century	248-12
Central India	336-14
Colaba Land	98-12
Colaba Land	98/2
Crescent	68-2
Dawn	448/12
Ebrahim Pabaney	135-0
Finlay	110
Fazulbhoy	374-6
Gokak	124/6
Hindustan	1890
Indian Mfg.	1725-0
Indian Bleaching	192-8
Indore Malwa	368-2
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	78-12
Kohinoor	170/10
Lakshmi	870
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	102-8
New Great	190-0
Osmanshai Mills	118-4
Pearl	241-14
Phoenix	330-0
Sholapur	5300-0
Sassoon Silk	44
Swan	70-10
Simplex	92/8
Swadeshi	278-2
Tata Mills	30/4
Vishnu Mills	1612/8
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	104/12
Baroda Bank	89-12
Bombay Provincial	51
Central Bank	23/2
Imperial F.P.	1190
Imperial P.P.	297/8
Union Bank	4-6
HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	151/4
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1,455-0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	140-0
Broach Electric	11-12
Karachi Electric	185-0
Surat Electric	167/8
Suburban Electric	127/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	159-1
Tata Power Ordy.	1,041-4
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	25-10
Gwalior Cement	67-8
Indian Cement	282-8
Katni Cement Def.	291/4
Katni Cement Def.	1072/8
Okha Cement	120
Punjab Cement Ordy.	15-4
Shahabad Cement	280-10
Shivrajpore	18-4
United Cements	55-12
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Andhra Valley Pref.	1215-0
Bombay Steam Pref.	262-8
Bombay Tram Pref.	74/4
Central India Pref.	498-12
Katni 1st Pref.	115-0
Katni 2nd Pref.	131-14
Punjab Cement Pref.	14
Tata Hydro Pref.	121-4
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	157-8
Tata 2nd Pref.	89-0
Tata Power Pref.	1260
Vishnu Pref.	632-8
DEBENTURES.	
6 p c Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	56/4
7 p c Sholapur Deb.	96-10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	108/4
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	793-12
Amritsar Patti Old	112-0
Central Provinces	80-0
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Gunzerat	58-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	81-8
Mandra Bhon	75-0
Mymensingh Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-0
Sara Sirajgunj	81-0
Sialkot Narowal	92-0
Sind Light	50-10
Tapty Valley	705-0
Upper Sind Light	85-0
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.	
Alcock Ashdown	181-4
Br. Burma Petrol	3-1-0
Bombay Burma Old	410-0
Bombay Burma New	133/12
Bombay Steamer	286-4
Bombay Telephone	86-4
Belapur Sugar	195
Indian Radio Ordy.	437-8
Indian Radio Def.	442/8
Indian Mercantile	42/8
McKenzizes	61-4
New India Assurance	24-12
Jupiter Insurance	11-3
Oriental Insurance	3,010-0
Vulcan Insurance	8-1
Port Canning	652-8
Scindia Steam	12/6
Tata Construction	62-12
Tata I and S Ordy.	55-4
Tata Def.	217-8
Tata Oil	21-12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 17.

T. T. LONDON:—	
Berlin	13.98
Amsterdam	8.25-3/4
Brussels	23.89
Madrid	39.96
Milan	63.21
Berne	17.25
Paris	85.18
Prague	112.62
T. T. London on New York	4.78-1/8.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, July 17.

Broach July/August Opening 214 1/2; Highest 214 3/4; Lowest 212 3/4; Close 213 1/4.

Broach A./May Opening 234 1/2 Highest 234 3/4; Lowest 232 3/4; Close 233 1/4.

Oomra July Opening 204 1/2; Highest 204 1/2; Lowest 202 1/2; Close 202 1/4.

Oomra D./J. Opening 206 3/4; Highest 206 3/4; Lowest 205 1/4; Close 205 1/4.

Bengal July Opening 167; Highest 167 1/2; Lowest 165 1/2; Close 165 1/2.

Bengal D./J. Opening 173 3/4; Highest 173 3/4; Lowest 173; Close 173.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 17.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6:4:3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, July 17.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate 0-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day London 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loan 0-3/8 per cent.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, July 17.

Sept.	1.58 +03
Dec.	1.67 +04
March	1-72 +04
May	1.77+04

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, July 17.

July	1-16
Sept.	1-18 3/4
Dec.	1-21 5/8

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 18.

There was improved demand for Linseed in the local market influenced by a rise of 40 points in Argentine Linseed. Wheat market was also fairly active:—

	Rs. as. p.
Linseed Sept.	7 3 6
Linseed May	7 7 6
Wheat Sept	5 6 9
Wheat May	[illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1933

AMONG STARVING BHILS

Number On "Dole" Steadily Increasing

Clothing For Women And Children Badly Needed : Threatened Crop Failure Adds To Distress : Bombay Must Help Quickly

(SPECIAL TO THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE")

Mr. Kamalshanker Pandya, Snatak, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, who undertook a special tour of the Dohad and Jhalod talukas with a view to investigate the extent of the distress prevailing among the Bhil population, on account of unemployment and searcity of food stuffs, sends us the following report, which shows that despite official denials distress among the Bhils is increasing day by day.

The workers engaged in distributing doles are finding it difficult to cope with their task without additional help from the charitably disposed public. Funds as well as clothing are badly needed.

Scanty news of the starvation of the Bhils of Panch Mahals, an aboriginal tribe inhabiting a major portion of the Dohad and Jhalod Taluka reached the newspaper reading public prior to the vigorous propaganda started by the Bombay Humanitarian League, following the piteous appeals by the President of the Dohad Municipality and the Bhil Seva Mandal social workers. Relief works were opened by the Taluka Local Board and the Municipallity, but that being not sufficient the Bhil Seva Mandal with its efficient organisation came on the scene to cope with the heartrending situation created by the famine. Your correspondent visited the afflicted area at this very time and wishes to stress the importance of certain points in connection with the relief work now being conducted to alleviate the miseries of this fine and sturdy race, especially because the Government Press Note in this connection tries to minimise the gravity of the situation.

AT MIRAKHEDI ASHRAM.

I visited the Mirakhedi Ashram, a social centre of the Bhil Seva Mandal now turned practically into a dole distributing division of this area. There are six similar Ashrams dotted over the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas, which are now manly engaged in the work of relief. In all six divisions are formed to meet the present contingency. I saw in the Mirakhedi division over 1,500 people, including very old people on the verge of starvation and women with babes in arms. All the teachers of these Ashramas are to-day engaged in recording the conditions of this large mass weekly thronging the centres and providing them with bare necessaries of life. Emaciation is visible among most of the Bhil women who are known for their good and attractive physique. I noticed some young girls of hardly fifteen, finding it hard to cover their shame.

They had barely five feet of cloth torn on every side to hide their famished appearance.

MORE FOOD WANTED.

What was more painful was the sight of four young people sharing only two loaves amongst them, that being the whole ration for the day. On enquiry it was gathered from them that they had come from a distance of eight to ten miles to receive the dole. Every person, it must be understood, receives one lb. of maize, jowari or peas, which is their usual article of consumption. Even in better times this food is absolutely insufficient for their nutrition. The Bhil has lost enormously in efficiency of production on account of the low level of his existence. He has lost all incentive to work and progress and is a prey to endless diseases. His condition to-day, when he is faced with this terrible calamity, can be more imagined than described. The ration which is being distributed to him to-day is to all intents and purposes very much below what it ought to be: But even this little ration is prized very much by this starving people, and hundreds of families come and wait in queues for the simple reason that it keeps their body and soul to-gether.

NEED OF CLOTHING.

The Bhils as a general rule have scant clothing and by force of circumstances have adapted themselves to the ravages of nature, and have to remain satisfied with a bare "langoti". The Bania sowkars have played no unimportant part in depriving them of their small belongings and in spite of the very heavy cold of the Panch Mahal jungles, this ancient population has fought against all adverse weather.

The Bhil women and young girls quite naturaly require more clothing. It was found that even this section of the population had to go almost naked with only a "langoti" and a small serf of only a couple of feet in length. The question of feeding these people having been partly solved, the relief workers are now turning their attention to this equally important question. A bale of cloth has been recently received from the Humanitarian League. Such help is badly required and the Bombay philanthrophists, it is to be hoped, will give heed to this important aspect of relief.

There are three algencies at work, viz., The Taluka Local Board, Dohad Municipality and the Bhil Seva Mandal. But almost all the work is being done now by the Bhil Seva Mandal with its already existing organisation. There is a newly opened railway colony named Freelandgunj in Dohad, and the railway employees have risen equal to the occasion and are giving grain doles and salt to 500 persons daily. The distribution work is undertaken by the Hindu Temple committee and is supervised, by Dr. J. N. Limaye and Mr. Tapishanker. It is gratifying to note that the local European officers are also evincing keen interest in the work of relief. There is perfect coordination in the work carried by all these agencies.

30,000 ON DOLE.

It stopped raining on the 26th. June. People had already sown seeds in anticipation of coming rainfall, but upto the time of writing it has not rained. Crop of about two-third of the cultivated land is partially destroved on account of pests and caterpillars. The regrettable part of the situation is that the sowkars refuse to advance loans as the credit of these famished Bhils has sunk low. The sowing will have to be started immediately, for which 10,000 maunds of maize will have to be distributed free to esave the failure of the crops in the next year.

The plight of cattle is worsening day by day. Arrangements for distribution of fodder for cattle will have to be commenced at once. On account of continuous draught, grain and fodder for caettle will have to be brought from far away places like Malwa, as the local prices are searing high.

THE WORK DONE SO FAR.

Statistics of work done so far show that the Bhil Seva Mandal upto the 9th. instant gave doles to 1,50,000 persons. The demand has been increasing since then Latest advices indicate that 30,000 people will have to be provided with doles daily. Regarding seeds which are distributed free to cultivators, the position is that no less than 10,000 maunds of seeds will be required to meet the demand. 156 villages are covered by the Relief operations.

SUPREME NEED.

In order that the Relief operations may be carried extensively with the co-operation of both the public and the Government the following suggestions will, I hope, be considered favourably by the Government.

1. Sanction of a substantial grant from the Indian Relief Fund for distribution of doles.

2. Adequate concessions in Rv. Freights (as noted above. grain and fodder will have to be brought from outside.)

3. Opening of extensive Relief works to provide labour for thousands of unemployed.

I understand that representation in this behalf has been made by the Humanitarian League of Bombaey.

It is high time that the Government rise above the reports of the local officials and institute a thorough enquiry. The supreme need of the hour is immediate and prompt relief and the Government should lose no tieme in carrying out the above mentioned measures and earn the gratitude of the starving peasantry. The situation is worsening daily and any delay on the part of the Government will have disastrous consequences.

In conclusion, for the information of the public, I would like to stress the fact that the funds are all managed ably under the direct supervision of such tried and selfless workers as Sjt Chunilal Parikh and Syt Dahyabhai Naik, both Life-members of the Bhil Seva Mandal. The guiding hand of Thakkar Bapa is always there and the public of Bombay and Gujerat should, without further delay, come to the rescue of the starving Bhils.

DOLE FOR STARVING BHILS

Distribution of doles of grain to famine stricken Bhils, at the Mirkhed Ashram

Bhil women in rags

Bhil women and child ren are coming from distances of 10 to 12 miles for "doles"

FORCED TO LAND.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

KOENIGSBERG, July 16.

Wiley Post was forced to land here to 4-40 p.m. owing to bad weather. He hopes to resume his flight at 3 p.m.

CARRY ON WORK IN SELECTED AREAS

Kamaladevi On Defects Of C. D. Movement: Why Talk Of Exhaustion And Weariness, She Asks

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 16.

I am in a position to give an authentic report of the fighting speech which Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattoppadhyya delivered on the 13th instant, at the Conference of Congressmen held at Poona.

I may say, that the speech and arguments advanced therein against the revival of the Civil Disobedience movement are typical reflections not only of the vast mass of the rank and file of the Congress to-day, but even several members of the Working Committee, who, of course, felt it discreet not to reveal their minds frankly irrespective of their regard for holy Truth. I am giving the report from the notse. I was able to take in the tense atmosphere of the Conference and I only hope I have done justice to Mrs. Kamaladevi's arguments for stopping the Civil Disobedience movement.

PLEASED AT MEETING CO-WORKERS.

Mrs. Kamaladevi, at the outset expressed how pleasure she felt when she got the news that a Conference would be held because she felt that she would get a chance of meeting co-workers from different provinces and exchange notes with them, and get to know their views on the present situation. But, she confessed she had not expected to meet in an atmosphere of depression and despondency. She did not understand why it was so, unless it be the reflection of a passing mood. Personally, she saw no occasion for either depression or despondency.

TALK OF EXHAUSTION.

They had been hearing a great deal about the exhaustion and weariness of the country as a result of the movement. That too she could not understand. She could have understood it, had about 200 million people been engaged in a struggle for, say, 10 years. But, even at the height of the movement they did not have, say, between a lakh and a half engaged in it, a member which was really a very small fraction of the entire nation. And, it only proved that although much had been said about a war and the war mentality by far the larger part of the country was left untouched by this movement. It had first touched a fringe of the population.

FARCICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Mrs. Kamaladevi confessed that she was not an authority on Civil Disobedience nor did she scorn it as a weapon. She was perfectly conscious that it had vast possibilities and, if tackled properly, could make it a powerful wea— But, unfortunately so far as her experience of these past months went the Civil Disobedience programme had got reduced to only farcical demonstrations which took the form of the Flag Salutation ceremonies on the last Sunday of every month and in some places the observance of the Gandhi Day on the 4th of each month.

NO SCOPE FOR INITIATIVE.

This was partly due to the fact that very little scope or liberty was allowed to the workers who were actually on the spot conducting the work. Gandhiji gave general directions and laid down broad instructions. Then he went to jail. Once he was in, the workers were constantly hempered by being told at every turn that Bapu would not like this and Bapu would not like that and being asked what would Bapu say to this. It was impossible for anyone of them with any stretch of imagination or the power of their intellect to know what exactly Bapu would have done in certain circumstances. There was no scope for initiative or development of the struggle, though it was absolutely necessary that the workers on the spot ought to have been given sufficient credit for intelligence and power of discretion.

LIKE A PENDULUM SLOWING DOWN.

Here Mrs. Kamaladevi was reminded of an interview given by a member of the Working Committee who came out of prison just before the suspension of the movement and who said "There are better things to do than marching with the flag and going to prison." She asked if the leader felt it ridiculous to go about with a flag and get arrested was it not equally ridiculous to ask a volunteer to go about with a flag and get arrested? Surely what was not good enough for a leader was equally not good enough for a volunteer either! But, no the fact was that the leader had realised that Civil Disobedience as such has failed. It had been gradually slackening even before the suspension and like a pendulum which was slowing down it would have come to a natural stop had not the suspension brought it to a sudden standstill with a jerk.

NIEED OF CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

But, when the speaker said this of Civil Disobedience she did not mean that they must call off the fight for freedom and sit with their hands folded. The fight must and had to continue till Freedom was achieved. But, she felt strongly the need of a change in the programme, because the Civil Disobedience weapon as designed and worked had not led to a mass movement.

To begin with when the movement was started in 1930, it was without any preparation, with the exception of the magnificent march of Mahatmaji to Dandi which roused a great wave of enthusiasm throughout the country and created the momentum necessary to keep it going for a while. But, it is not possible to carry on a nation-wde movement merely on enthusiasm and, therefore, it was bound to slacken. They had not so far educated and organised the masses in the villages. The Congress conception of village propaganda had only confined itself to spinning and removal of untouchability.

ORGANISATION FOR SUSTAINED STRUGGLE URGED

The people had not been given any political or economical ideology necessary for a revolutionary programme. Nor did they organise them for the purpose of carrying on a sustained struggle. Whenever and wherever the Congress workers did try to organise and draw them into the movement they had often traded on the superstitions of these villagers and exploited them (those superstitions). The time had come when they ought to put a stop to this and place before the masses a clear cut economic programme (Hear, hear), so that they would be able to understand and appreciate the vague term Swaraj in definite material terms. She would suggest that both for the purpose of carrying on the fight and maintaining the spirit of resistance to exploitation struggles based on definite economic issues could be started and carried on in selected areas in various provinces, and that the fight could be carried on from issue to issue.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

The speaker realised even ordinary organising work was difficult, nay, even almost impossible, so long as the Government was bent on repression and did not change its policy. But, she would make a great distinction between a person courting arrest under the Civil Disobedience movement and a person arrested incidentally by the Government in the course of his or her work. In the first case the person had got to go out of his way to get into the jail and in the second he was imprisoned while popularising his cause and educating the masses how to face life's battle boldly.

Referring to the programme of what is known as Individual Civil Disobedience, Mrs. Kamaladevi said that they had been hearing a great deal recently about it, but she did not know exactly what its full implications were. And she was, therefore, open to correction if her understanding of the term was wrong. She confessed her intellect was limited. She took it that individual civil disobedience meant individuals courting arrest by breaking the law.

PLAN BOUND TO FAIL.

Such action, in the opinion of the speaker, was bound to weaken and destroy the Congress organisation. In fact, she did not know exactly what the position of the Congress would in such a circumsatance. But, it seemed obvious that such individual action would strike at the roof of the mass movement. Such individual action might be helpful for individual evolution. They were told that this was a movement for suffering and sacrifice. Suffering and sacrifice might be helpful for individual purpose, but when the movement was started it had a definite material objective and whichever method they adopted they must analyse it and satisfy themselves that it would help them to achieve the same objective. She therefore hoped that instead of resorting to individual action efforts would be made to carry on work as she had already suggested in selected areas to begin with until it ultimately led to a nation wide movement (applause).

GEN. BALBO, BAPTISED JEW?

German Newspaper Banned And Chief Editor Arrested

BERLIN, July 17.

Because of an article describing the Italian Genera, "baptised Jew," the Nationalist paper "Deutsches Zeitung" has ben banned for three months on the personal order of Herr Goedig the Prussian Premier.

The chief editor was arrested and placed in a concentration camp. All "who seek to disturb Germany's foreign relations" are told to regard this as a warning.—Reuter.

PORTUGAL FAVOURS TRADE TREATY WITH U. S. A.

Seven Other Countries Discuss Bilateral Pacts

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Portugal has agreed to enter negotiations with the United States with a view to concluding a trade treaty between the two countries.

Seven other countries have discussed through their envoys at Washington bilateral trade pacts with the United States, and the Swedish Government has replied favourably to the American Government's invitation to negotiate such a pact.—Reuter.

LABOUR UNREST IN AHMEDABAD

Operatives Of Bhalakia Mills Down Tools

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

The operatives of the Bhalakia Mill downed tools yesterday on the ground of the alleged dismissal of the head jobber and indulged in rowdyism.

The mill authorities called the police, who restored order, and employed new men.—A. P.

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